The Standard

PACKET EDITION — Per F.M.S. "AMAZONE."

Nº 6,506 — BUENOS AIRES—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884. — XXIII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

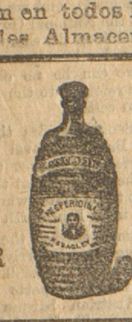
Articulos Incomparables

1	Té Congou	La Patria	1
2	Cerveza Negra	Marca 'Chancho'	2
3	Cerveza Blanca	Marca 'Nato'	3
4	Real Holanda	Marca 'Chancho'	4
5	Oporto 'Invalid'	Para Enfermos	5
6	Coñac Fino	Marca Parry & Co	6
7	Corned Beef	Argentino	7
8	Coñac Legitimo	Marca 'Chancho'	8
9	Vino Margaux	Washington Morton	9
10	Jamones Ingleses	Adamson	10
11	Jerez Superior	Amontillado	11
12	Bitters	Angostura	12
13	Salsa Inglesa	Lea & Perrins	13
14	Champaña Fino	Eugene Clicquot	14
15	Mostaza Colman	Marca 'Toro'	15
16	Cacao de Epps	Homeopatico	16
17	Jabon Windsor	Eugene Rimmel	17
18	Conservas	Crosse & Blackwell	18
19	Galletitas Inglesas	Huntley & Palmers	19
20	Cura Sarna	Tabaco y Azufre	20

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The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. — CICERO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HAVAS' AGENCY.

London 21.

It is stated that within the past few days sales of slaves have taken place in Khartoum with General Gordon's consent. Extraordinary as the fact may appear, the English papers look on it as certain, and severely condemn General Gordon's conduct.

Madrid 21.

Advices from Martinique report the Spanish steamer Solis as having arrived at St. Pierre leaky.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

San Juan 22.

Senate met yesterday as a Tribunal to try vice-Governor Sarmiento. The sentence will be delivered on March 15th.

Mrs. Burgoa and her sister are imprisoned in their own house.

Montevideo 22.

Terrible fire last night in the almacen at the corner of Arapey and Mercedes. 30,000 pats loss.

Dr. Brendell, well known here formerly, has died in Europe.

R.M.S. Neva expected to-morrow.

Telegrams from London announce a fall in Uruguayan Bonds, owing to the opposition of Vernaugade.

Rosario 22.

Heavy shipments of flax.

Great preparations for Carnival.

Weather hot.

Eight thousand sacks of flour gone to Cordoba.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The mail leaves us at the opening of Carnival, a season of jollification and amusement peculiar to the Latin race. Business is interrupted for three days, and the public surrenders itself to the amusement of the mask, the domino and the 'pomito.'

President Roca is sojourning with his family in the mountains of Cordova; and the Vice-President, Don Francisco Madero, is now the head of the Administration.

Within the last fortnight we have some very stirring and some very melancholy events to chronicle. In the Province of San Juan there has been a sudden commotion, resulting in the murder of Senator Gomez and the wounding of the Governor and Vice-Governor of that Province. An indignation meeting has been held in this city to protest against political assassination, and the whole Press of the country has condemned the crime. The wounded Governor and Vice-Governor are still in a most critical state, but the doctors say they will both recover. Application has been made to the Vice-President to order intervention, but the National Cabinet declines so to do.

In the Province of Catamarca affairs were approaching a crisis, but the Secretary of President Roca was sent up there to mediate between the contending parties, and has signally succeeded.

In the Province of Santa Fe, Governor Zavalla, who has been so long ailing, has assumed the reins of power, and everything is quiet and orderly; but fears are entertained that trouble is brewing, owing to the excited state of party feeling.

In all the other provinces everything is prosperous and quiet, and the Government railway works are being pushed ahead so rapidly that in May next the railway to Mendoza will be opened to public traffic; and on the Tucuman extension the works are now entering the distant Province of Salta.

Dr. Rocha, Governor of Buenos Aires, is indefatigable in his efforts to conclude the houses and public buildings in the new Capital, La Plata. A cargo of wooden houses from the United States has arrived, and in April all the Government authorities, with the Provincial and Mortgage Banks, will move out to the new city.

The works of the new Port at Ensenada are beng pushed ahead rapidly. Over 2,000 workmen are constantly employed.

The new Governor of Buenos Aires, Dr. D'Amico, has been formally named and elected, and will take office in May. Hopes are entertained that he will pursue the same progressive line of policy of his predecessor, Governor Rocha, and thus span the whole province with railways.

The contract between the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires and Messrs Honore and Bowen is about to be signed for the construction of 1500 kilom. of railways in this province, at a cost of 27 millions of patacons. This magnificent enterprise, when carried out, will put new life into everything in Buenos Aires and open up some of the richest camps in the province.

The City Improvement Works contracted for by Messrs. Devotto and Co., are being actively carried on, and half the streets of the city are being opened and cut up by the workmen.

The very grave dispute between the public and the tramway companies has been finally arranged on the basis proposed by the latter; and Messrs. La Croze, on their tramways, have reduced the fare to five cents within a certain area—a reduction which does not correspond with the loss to the public by the stoppage of the correspondence tickets. However, it is probable that after a while the various companies will arrange correspondence tickets as before.

Mr. Cassels has lighted up, with electric light, the new capital of La Plata, and has now obtained from the Municipality of Buenos Ayres the right to light up certain streets, and also the use of a small central square whereon to place his machinery.

The money market has grown sensibly tight, which has much checked speculation in stocks and purchases of far outside lands. The immediate cause of this tightness in the money market was the demand for gold for the Montevidean market and the delays in London attending the launching of the Argentine loans; but these are mere passing affairs. The market of Buenos Ayres was never sounder than at present.

Good estancia lands are not only in demand, but advancing in price; and only the very remote lands in the out-of-the-way National Sections show a shrinkage in value. Cows and sheep show a splendid increase all over the country; and many parties, availing of their present cheap price, are starting new estancias in every direction. The producing powers of the country are steadily increasing, and emigration from Europe is so strong that we expect the number of new arrivals, which last year amounted to 76,000, will this year reach 100,000.

Exchange closes at the following rates:—

On London, 47¼.
Paris, 5.02
Antwerp, 5.03

PATAGONIAN EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF DR. ANDREWS.

With undisguised pleasure we announce the return of Commander Roa's expedition, over 700 leagues of open camp between Chupat and the Rio Negro. Mr Andrews, the London barrister, who accompanied Commander Roa, has also returned after an absence of 6 months; many thought they had perished. The following is the official news:—

Biedma 20th.

A scout from Commander Roa has just arrived with important despatches about his exploration of the centre of this territory, which I send Y.E. by telegraph for the moment, and will forward you the report itself by next mail.

The zone explored in this second expedition was not the same as in the first one—from Port Desire to Balcheta on the Rio Negro—but embraced the very heart of the territory up to the sources of the rivers Senger and Stapey in the Andes, 360 leagues South from here.

The six months' exploration, with the paltry resources at our command, has resulted in an almost perfect reconnaisance of 700 leagues of land belonging to this Government, and the capture of 400 Indians.

To sum up the result of the expedition, I may inform Y.E. that that part of this territory which is marked on the maps as "Unexplored" is not a waterless desert as many supposed; on the contrary, the lands are most fertile and well-watered, promising splendid centres for future colonization and agriculture.

The two spurs of the Cordillera where the sources of the Senger and Stapey are, were given your name and that of the Minister of War respectively.

On its way back, the expedition will examine another new road from the Rio Negro to Chupat.

I salute Y.E.

General Winter

MONTEVIDEO.

Everything in the Banda Oriental thrives and prospers, and the city trade of Montevideo has, within the last few months, received a very great impulse, owing to the large number of Buenos Ayrean families that spent the summer months there for the bathing. At times, every hotel and lodging-house in the city was filled to the utmost, and the Platense line of steamers have done an immense business, the passenger traffic being so large, and the style, elegance and comfort of the steamers being such as to secure the bulk of the traffic, notwithstanding the competition and higher charges. The saladeristas are all working very hard, and the wools from the estancias have been coming in very fast. It has proved, so far, a very fine season for the Uruguay estanciero and chacarero, the wheat and maize crops surpassing every previous year.

President Santos has opened the new Chambers and sent his customary Message, reviewing the state of the country, a most important document, which, we regret to say, we have not received; but the following remarks on this document we extract from a Montevidean colleague, and they will always serve to give the foreign reader some insight as to what the Message contains.

The following is the extract:—

The Message of the E.P. is a brief document, but this brevity carries the eloquence of truth and persuasion. In the first part, he clearly sets forth the many difficulties which had to be fought against in the distribution of the revenue, caused by the payments which had to be made in London, owing to the negotiations which are at present going on.

The declaration which follows, referring to the internal and external peace of the country, and the promises which the E.P. made with respect to same, are worthy of all praise, as, notwithstanding the many refractory elements which it had to combat, its peace-footing, both at home and abroad, was never sounder. To-day the country amply enjoys the benefits which accrue from this; and it is to this protection that the new life, the creative and productive action which has lately been felt, may be attributed.

The Republic has passed through some telling crises, which have left their marks on all the branches of the Administration, seriously injuring, more than once, its interests and its stability. Civil wars have been rampant throughout the land and devoured its sap of life, leaving, as a testimony of their visit, deep roots of sorrow, of ruin and of tears, which are represented in the annals of our history as the prime elements of these devouring crises.

To nip this evil in the bud, to exterminate from the roots the causes which have maintained and increased it, has been the task which General Santos has set out for himself to do; and well he has done it. Due to his wisdom and a decided energy, peace and order have been firmly established, and those intestine strifes, which have always been so fatal and disastrous, have been crushed out with an iron hand. Thus he has linked this indispensable condition to the progress and welfare of the country, and this one act must always endear the name of General Santos to his countrymen.

But peace alone does not constitute, nor even satisfy, the ambitions or "ideales" of a democratic people. We have had dictators and cruel and odious tyrants reigning in peace, but it was the murky and sinister peace of the tomb. We all know what the protection was which the army enjoyed regarding its political rights and its freedom of ideas: the soldiers were bribed and corrupted, and always subject to the wish and caprice of the Dictator. The Government again repeats once more that its first aim shall always be to protect the political rights of citizens and guarantee the protection of life and property. And if it is a satisfaction to follow these declarations, it cannot be less so when the state of the finances are taken into consideration.

The Government, always mindful of its good name, has attended carefully to the credit of the country, always meeting its promises with regularity and good faith, and availing itself of any means whereby it could strengthen same.

The truth of this fact is unquestionable. Our treasury and our credit is heavily burthened, principally due to the many civil wars and deficits left by former Governments. There could not be a more difficult task than to raise our credit from this prostration. This reaction has already set in, beginning with the Titulos Uruguayos, which have risen from 32 per cent. to 57, and to-day a brilliant negotiation has just been effected, the like of which has never before been realised in the country, and which is pregnant with good results for the future destinies of the Republic.

The Army, faithful to the spirit of its institution, and to the respect of its honour and its glory, has worthily maintained its position, observing peace and order, and offering to the country testimonies of the highest organization and discipline. It is stationed at the most strategetic points, and when its services are most required for the security of life, property and commerce, particularly in the camp where it is more essential to protect the interests of the public, which are each day assuming greater proportions. Beside this, its present state is so organised that it is a solid guarantee against any of these eventualities which so often spring up in the form of dissentions with other nations, and which prove fatal so often when surprised, unarmed and defenceless.

The President states in his Message also that the two gunboats bearing the glorious names of Artigas and Rivera, will shortly be added to the fleet to protect our rights along our coasts. We consider this fact as one of immense importance, not only for the reasons assigned above, but also as they mean the founding of a squadron, of which these two gunboats are the first link. We have intelligent men, who are eager to devote their ability to our marine service, and the Artigas and Rivera will lay open a field for study and action.

The School of Arts and Labour could not be in a more thriving condition, and is an institution which stands unrivalled in South America.

Such is a brief resumen of the principal points in the President's Message; and all believers in the future of the Republic must agree with us that it could not have a brighter or happier prospect, judging it from the present state of affairs.

THE I-GUAZÚ.

THE GRAND FALL

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Mr Editor.

I have read a description of the Grand Fall of the I-Guazu from the pen of Sr. Gustavo Niederlein, taken from a work of his, written in German, and published in Berlin in the year 1883. This gentleman, as we know, formed part of the German Commission that visited the lower I-Guazu in the opening months of the past year, seeking sites for colonization. As their description of the Fall does not, we are aware, agree on all points with the data in possession of the recent Argentine national expedition to the Lower and Upper I-Guazu, which made a stay of two weeks there, drawing up plans of the Fall itself and basin below, and as I know that the above-mentioned German Commission are preparing plans of the lower I-Guazu that will soon be presented to his Excellency, they will be submitted jointly with the report of the expedition.

The historian and explorer should both be Apostles of Truth, the former's mission being to narrate events without recourse to either partiality or prejudice, whilst the latter must describe the regions he has visited, just as nature made them, not as his imagination would seek to direct, since otherwise the real merit of their high mission is lost. The explorer too must take the greatest care in correcting and shaping his descriptions, always remembering that there are others also who sooner or later will see the place, and if his appreciations be not true, render the situation extremely embarrassing. The time for fantastic semi-mythological writing, that used to excite the admiration and superstitions of our grandmothers is past. The man that is spurred on by the ambition of seeing and knowing all that is known, perhaps even directing his steps to places almost unheard of, may be sure that he will soon be imitated, and overtaken if not surpassed.

And yet with all this, unfortunately in this country as in many others, we have a weakness for talking in and believing everything too readily that every unknown traveller makes a fuss about without taking the trouble to exact proofs of the truth.

This bad precedent, which almost passes for a law amongst us, is now difficult to correct, due to our avoidance of giving ourselves the trouble of disproving mistakes, so that many consider us very gullible. On the other hand too, the minimum of praise we accord ourselves, and the sometimes undeserved appreciations we bestow on strangers are others of our virtues.

The Lower I-Guazu with its great Fall is not so unknown as is sought to be made out. At various times it has been visited by special exploring expeditions or simply private interested parties, all of whom have given accounts with more or less color and exactitude of this prodigious work of nature. In 1759 and 1788 the Fall was visited by parties of Portuguese and Spanish, commissioned to mark the dividing line of both crowns; in the beginning of the latter year it was visited by private parties, and later on was rendered still more known when for example Dr. and Mrs. Fair with some others made an excursion to the Fall in 1879. Then came Sr. Lista, followed by the German Commission, of which Mr. Niederlein formed part, as well as the commander and officers of the National steamboat Vigilante, and still later in 1883 the Argentine expedition headed by engineer Oderotti.

By the above names we can see that the number who have had a glimpse at the Grand Fall is large, but they have seen it in part only, and I say in part, because really only a minute portion of the large range of Falls has been visited by the generality of persons and commissions. I am convinced, in fact, that with the exception of the Spanish boundary arbitrators of last century, the Brazilian expedition of 1883, and Argentine expedition of same year, there are none that have been able to see the falls in anything like their entirety; and with regard to seeing all it has never been accomplished, being utterly impracticable. They are only accessible by a passage through the falls themselves. The German Commission that visited the fall in the beginning of the past year has only been able to see the falls from the lower Iguazu as far up the Argentine as the Brazilian Bank.

The first fall met with on the Argentine side is that called 'Salto Rosetti' by Mr. Niederlein, being, however, nothing more that the rebound in the Arroyo Alsina (Argentine Expedition) that has its first fall, of 600 feet, 1400 metres higher up, running thence by a narrow basin shut in by rocks and trees until it reaches the I-guasu, into which it falls by two mouths at a short distance from each other. The inner fall, pertaining to the lower I-guazu, was thoroughly explored, being supposed to form part of the general system; but it was found to be completely independent and is contained in an engraving of the Album of the Argentine Expedition under the title, Salto Alsina. The outer fall the Salto Rosetti of Sr. Niederlein, was not photographed, being thought too insignificant.

Still keeping to the Argentine bank at a short distance from the second fall of the Salto Alsina, there is a fork in the river where a small tributary of say fifty arms length in breadth pours in its waters. Here there is an extensive creek formed in the shape of the figure 3, and in each of its arches there are two great tables or platforms where all the waters from the innumerable rivulets formed by the islands of the upper fall are received. These waters have their first fall further in, visible only from the upper waters which run over a table that precipitates them into the numerous canals that lead to the Ensenada Argentina. This serves as a common receptacle for all these waters.

From any of the points of the creek at the junction of these branches with the Iguazu, the nearest falls of the Brazilian side can be seen, and also the three great channels on the Argentine side, but the grand effect of the configuration of the two vast walls of water, the real fall, is invisible. To see this one must ascend to the upper waters, cross the river at a proper distance above the fall, and then follow the Brazilian bank until a short distance from the precipice. The spectator that beholds this scene for the first time can see but little and appreciate nothing of its grandeur, on account of the terrible ferment and mist occasioned by the fearful precipitation of the water from above. No definite impression is received and a second visit must be made to calmly appreciate its splendour. Following the river's course and descending, although still in the upper waters, two other great cataracts loom in view, partly visible from the river I-Guazu. It is to these I think that Mr Niederlein has given the name of the "Salto de Emperador Dom Pedro." The inner fall can be seen by crossing carefully, in embarkations made for the purpose, the rivulets of the upper archipelago and picking a way across the islands.

In the Ensenada Argentina the falls have been called Roca and Lezama; the tables Napp; the islands and archipelago Albert and King William, &c., in fact many such names that I think Mr Niederlein had no right to bestow, since the Spaniards who discovered the falls and possessed the priority both as regards upper and lower parts, solely took upon themselves to christen the great cascade with the generic title of the "Saltos de la Victoria." This was to commemorate the great triumph obtained in transporting their heavy Indian embarkations over the Sierras, by a long and difficult path through the forest from the lower to the upper waters. Thus it is, that, in all the plans of the first and second Spanish expeditions sent to mark the boundary, the fall of the I-Guazu is set down as Salto de la Victoria and not Salto Victoria.

No particular names have been given to the many other falls of the I-guazu, since it would only have created confusion. The cascades and falls are so numerous and splendid that the few names given to them by Mr. Niederlein would not have been nearly sufficient; others should have been found for them on the Brazilian side, which are only to be viewed by crossing the river in the upper waters. Mr. Niederlein could not have done this, as the party to which he belonged never had embarkations on those waters.

The officers of the recent Brazilian and Argentine expeditions, on the contrary, had those conveniences both above and below, being able thus to make a complete survey of the fall. If they had had to content themselves with visiting only those visible from below, like the majority of travellers, it would have been but a poor recompense for their labours. Nevertheless, the above-mentioned expeditions have respected the names given by the first discoverers, in homage, perhaps, to the will and energy of those who first visited these solitudes that are, and will be for many years to come, devoid of every trace of civilization.

A visit to the lower falls of the I-guazu, and the rough passage to be made from its junction with the Paraná up to the fall itself, afford sufficient material from which to compile a book, especially with the acquirements which Mr Niederlein possesses, taking also into account the data obtained by the voyage overland from the Paraná to the banks of the Alsina at the I-guazu (12 leagues more or less). The flora and fauna alone add both ornament and interest to such a work, and it can be read with more advantage than that now in circulation recently written by a gentleman who visited the falls in 1882. In this work he also speaks of the Salto del I-guazu, but we know never reached it, only having ascended the river 3 or 4 leagues, as far perhaps as the beginning of the rapids. Nevertheless the account in it of the panorama of the I-guazu and the Fall is on the whole extremely interesting. My motive for intruding thus largely on your patience has not been for the sake of argument, but solely with the desire of putting every key into its own lock.

Bopi.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

(*via New York*)

The wooden-house steamer Independent has brought New York papers to 21st ult. from which we extract European news to 20th, whereas the latest papers as yet received here direct from England are only to the 19th. This has very seldom occurred before.

London, Jan 20.

The Queen, who is at Osborne House, is now able to take short walks, but she cannot stand upon her feet longer than a few minutes at a time. Her health otherwise is unaffected.

Two meetings were held in Paris to-day in furtherance of the proposition to revise the constitution. Speeches were delivered in favor of a sociail revolution. At one of the meetings it was decided to organize a fund to raise a monument to the communists who were shot.

If, as is expected, a decree dissolving the Spanish Cortes is issued in February, the elections will occur in April and the new Cortes will assemble in May.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has determined to resign his post there.

Only two things, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, can be counted on as certain in the action of China. One is that if attacked on her soil she will fight, and fight stubbornly; the other is that she will never agree to any formal renunciation on paper of her suzerainty over Annam. But while she will refuse to surrender it in theory she will not attempt to enforce it in practice. On the other hand, it may be counted upon as safe that France will not, after the strong expression of English public opinion, attempt to carry the war out of Tonquin. So that the worst that is likely to happen is that things will remain as they are. France will do the best she can to tranquillize Tonquin, which, as everybody has told her all along, will be a tedious and ill-paying business, and China will stand to arms behind her own frontier, ready in case the attack may come; and so the state of tension may be prolonged indefinitely. This, of course, would be disastrous enough. It would entail a heavy expense on China, which she can ill afford. It would paralyze trade, as, indeed, it has begun to do already. It would seriously interfere with such tentative progress toward internal development as is now in hand, and last, it tends to keep up a feeling of irritation in the minds of the natives against all foreigners, which might possibly find expression in such ebullitions as have been lately witnessed at Canton.

The *Observer's* correspondent at Cairo says that Khartoum still remains open to Cairo. The appointment of "Chinese" Gordon is generally welcomed, and receives the cordial sanction of the Egyptian government.

The Italian gunboats Aviso and Rapido have arrived at Suakim to protect Italian interests and subjects.

It is reported that there has been a massacre of Christians at Khartoum.

It is stated that King John of Abyssinia has offered a refuge in his kingdom for the officials and foreign consuls at Khartoum.

King Humbert yesterday gave audience to Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egypt.

M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived at Vienna at seven o'clock this morning. He was received at the railway station by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, and the staff of the Russian embassy. M. de Giers and Prince Lobanoff were driven to the Imperial Palace, where M. de Giers was received in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor afterward gave a dinner in honor of M. de Giers and Prince Lobanoff, at which several Ministers were present as guests.

Paris, Jan. 20, 1884.

I have just heard a strange story, but from a source so authentic that I cannot refrain from sending it, though I decline personal responsibility. When, a few months ago, Prince Victor was begged to put himself at the head of the Victoriens, presided over by M. Paul de Cassagnac, he answered:—

"My father allows me 6,000f. a year. I cannot live on that. Give me 50,000f. and I am your man. In all haste.

A family consultation.

The Empress Eugènie was sounded, and then the Princess Clotilde, Victor's mother, and even uncle Humbert, King of Italy, was appealed to. All in vain! Finally, the Bonapartists decided to get up a subscription among themselves. The letter from Prince Victor, published in Friday's *Figaro*, would seem to indicate that it was successful. Prince Victor, now sure of pocket money for one year at least, decided to write the letter, which, it is needless to say, has made his father, Prince Napoleon, perfectly furious.

Defying his papa.

Victor says, "I am preparing myself to serve my country whenever my duty calls me."

THE NAVAL COURT.

Extract of Official Log Book of the British Brigantine "Dart."

A naval court assembled on board H.M.S. "Wrangler" at Rosario, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Henrich Stelling on the 4th September 1883; also into charges of ill-treatment against Samuel Phillips, Master, and George Howard Johns, Mate, also to try four men, found as follows:—

1.—The Court having carefully inquired into the circumstances attending the drowning of Henrich Stelling are of opinion that there is no evidence to prove that his falling overboard was anything otherwise than accidental, as recorded in the Official Log Book of the Dart, and that there is no charge against George Howard Johns which would require investigation in a criminal court, as has been suggested in the proceedings of local courts in the Province of Santa Fe, and therefore as far as this charge is concerned his Board of Trade certificate is returned.

2.—The Court having carefully considered the complaints brought against Samuel Phillips, Master, and George Howard Johns, Mate, both of the British ship Dart, with reference to the ill-treatment of the crew, and having heard what they had to say in their defence, are of opinion that as far as Samuel Phillips, the Master, is concerned the charge of ill-treatment against him has not been sustained, and therefore his certificate is returned to him, but they consider that the discipline of the ship has not been maintained in a satisfactory manner, and for this they adjudge him to be reprimanded accordingly. Further, as it appears that the regulations of the Board of Trade have not been complied with on board the said ship in so far that no copy of the agreement with the crew was posted up in any accessible part of the ship, and also that lime juice was not served out to the crew as directed by 30 and 31 Vict. 124-84, they adjudge him to be fined £5 (5 pounds sterling) for each of these offences which is to be paid to the British Vice Consul at this port (Rosario) for remittance to the Board of Trade.

As regards the charges against George Howard Johns, Mate, of ill-treating the crew, the court are of opinion that it is not sufficiently sustained to justify them in dealing with his certificate, and his certificate is accordingly returned, but they consider that his conduct has been such as to be deserving of a severe reprimand and he is severely reprimanded, and cautioned to be more careful in future.

3.—The Court having carefully considered the circumstances under which Wm. Schuster, Peter Ingleton, Chas. Fimmen, Edward Higginson, left the British ship Dart, and heard what they had to say on their behalf, are of opinion, that although they were removed from their ship in the first instance by the Port authorities of this place (Rosario), and were, therefore, not to blame for leaving her, they had the opportunity afterwards of returning to their ship, that they were warned by H. M. Consul to do so; but they still continued to absent themselves, and therefore the Court considers them to be deserters, and as such, declares all wages due to them from said ship to be forfeited in accordance with 280 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854; but as it appears that they have been led to suppose by certain authorities at this Port, that it was not necessary to return on board, they do not sentence them to any further punishment, and a new crew having been shipped in the vessel, they are not required to return to her. The amount of wages due to the specified men which were ordered to be forfeited, were stated by the Master to be: W. Schuster $12.30; Peter Ingleton $33.85; Charles Fimmen $21.95; Edward Higginson $10.53.

Wrangler, Rosario Jan. 31st, 1884.
(Signed) Charles Arbuthnot,
Lieut. and Comm. of H. M. S.
Wrangler,
and President of Naval Court.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

This is our Packet Edition for the French mail steamer, Amazone, that will sail to-morrow, mails closing at 1 p.m.

We rejoice to announce that Chinese Gordon's head is still on his shoulders, instead of on the top of a Mohammedan pole. He is alive and kicking, and has turned slave-dealer, to the horror of all respectable England.

Lots of hats and cigars changed hands yesterday on the strength of the Grand Old Man's second parliamentary victory since the session opened. There is much anxiety to know the numbers. Havas must have aristocratic sympathies, as he took care to send the numbers of the division in the Lords, but omitted them on both occasions in the Commons. Two such defeats in the infancy of the session must have the effect of rendering the Conservatives impotent for the rest of it. The Extension of the Franchise Bill will be the great struggle.

Affairs in San Juan are looking blue. Mrs Burgoa and her daughter have been arrested as accessories before the fact to the murder of Gomez. National intervention is considered quite probable by many people.

Some National Bank shareholders think that, as the Provincial Bank is to be removed to La Plata, bag and baggage, the premises in Calle San Martin will be quite too large for the mere agency it means to retain here, and that the National Bank should buy the building instead of spending money in erecting a new one. We publish the suggestion for what it is worth.

The Rev. M. P. Ferguson will hold Divine Service at the Estancia of Mr. George Cribbes, Cerrillo de Gomez, Tandil, on Sunday 24th inst., (to-morrow).

There was some slight preparation for Carnival visible yesterday. A morning colleague publishes the Ladies' Regulations for the 'fiesta,' and we hope the fair ones will stick to them. They specify the following Carnival offences for which male offenders shall be punished by being cut dead in the streets and left without partners at the balls:—

Squirting scent in ladies' eyes.

Not proving on their own handkerchiefs that the scent in the 'pomos' is good, before they use it.

Wetting a ladies who have no 'pomos' to return the compliment, or who do not choose to do so when they have.

Two gentlemen attacking one lady.

Not ceasing when a lady says 'basta.'

The foregoing are excellent laws, but, we fear, like so many other laws in these latitudes, made only to be broken.

There was an interesting ceremony at the San Jose College in Almagro on Thursday, when several Indian troopers of the 5th Cavalry, and the wives of some of them, were baptised by the Vicar General and confirmed by the Archbishop. The officers of the regiment were present and after the religious rites, the Archbishop, clergy, officers and men all sat down to a sumptuous lunch. Many ladies were present.

Grand plans of Mar del Plata, the future Brighton of the Plate, were sent round yesterday by Mr. Peralta Ramos of that place, to whom intending purchasers of sites can apply. A branch of the Southern Railway will reach the place within two years, and then Pocitos may rest and be thankful for all the money it has for so many years extracted from Argentine pockets.

The heat was fearful yesterday, and coats off was the order of the day. Campmen are looking awfully glum at the prolonged drought.

The Industrial Club are now considering a plan drawn up by one of their members, Mr. Buyo, for bringing down the present price of meat and bread. If Mr. B. can manage this, he will deserve a gold medal as big as the *Standard* gong. The attempt has so often failed that we can hardly be sanguine as to Mr. Buyo's success.

The numerous 'clientela' of Dr. Lausen will be glad to hear that he has resumed practice at his old quarters in Calle Piedad.

The news and rumours from Santa Fe yesterday looked peppery. Many people look on an armed rumpus as certain, but it is equally certain that it cannot last long.

The demand at the Mint for copper coin is equal to 1,000 National dollars daily, and the supply is well kept up. The small change difficulty is, therefore, less every day.

They had a glorious shower of rain at lovely Lomas on Thursday evening, and not a drop at Flores. This partiality is very unfair, and we cannot account for it, as Lomas is merely a second-chop Flores, though a very delightful place on the whole.

The Chilians have received General Sarmiento so favourably that the public is pretty certain to hear something of their virtues when the old gentleman comes back. The Chilians *have* good qualities, or they would never have been dubbed "the English of South America"—a title on which they plume themselves not a little.

In Mercedes (B.O.) the Juez de Paz has declared a *free* Carnival, which means water 'ad libitum' and coughs, colds, consumption and coffins for lots of people before the year is out.

Garcia, the famous gambler who used so often to break Le Blanc's banks at Hombourg and Baden-Baden thirty years ago, has become a Carthusian Monk. He fell to the lowest social grade, having wasted the millions he won at play, and was about to commit suicide in Madrid, when a good priest persuaded him to embrace a religious life.

Another suicide! A few days ago a man named Carlo Colombo arrived in the city from the camp, with the intention of settling a bill of 6,000 pesos which had come due. He put up at Victoria 819 where his mother and several other people lived, who thought they observed something strange in his manner and action during the last few days. Suddenly yesterday, whilst his mother and several neighbours were standing by, he threw himself down the well, and although taken out in a few minutes, was lifeless. His mother rushed out into the street distracted with grief, and cannot since be found.

Mendoza is going ahead mildly. The Municipality there have sent a note to Miguel Lanus with an order for 300 wooden benches for the plazas, etc. With all proper respect we beg to suggest to the Municipality that they might have got them nearer home. They make splendid chairs in Tucuman, and of course they make benches too.

There is nothing now in the papers but Committees for "Comparsas," Corso and so on, until we are fairly tired of Carnival already.

A few days ago in Tandil a boy playing with a pistol, by some misfortune or another touched the trigger. The pistol was charged, the charge went off and the boy was almost discharged from his duties in this world. He will live, if only to be more careful in future.

Fifty thousand Nats. for the Mint from the Famatina mine are on the way. This is the only mine where material is received in the mint.

There was a spree or a spread or both on the Brown in Montevideo. The festivities included an ascent of the Cerro, a return to the B, and a hop until 10 p.m. Several Argentine and Oriental families were present.

The *Tribuna Nacional* says that our friend, neighbour and colleague M. Walls of the *Courrier* is in Paris and that his wife's health is improving. Walls must have a private electric balloon for quick travelling; yet we saw him yesterday and he had not a word of late news from Paris. We presume that it is our ex-colleague Daireaux who is meant.

The newest proposal to tickle the tramways is to compel them to carry the city post-men free. This wont hurt them much, and they'll do it smiling.

Diptheria has appeared at Pergamino, and the people are greatly alarmed, in face of the awful ravages this disease made lately at San Nicolas, Pavon and other places up there.

We have to thank our opposite neighbour, Mr. Benelisho, for sending us a copy of his "Noticias Fisico-Historicas," and intend to pass a pleasant Carnival reading it.

Cranwell seems to have swept the "pomito" market clean into his own hands this year. No other brand is to be had anywhere. The variety of queer masks this year is also unusually large.

American circles were 'en fete' yesterday from morn till night in honour of its having been the anniversary of Washington's birth. On board the United States war vessel Nipsic there was a banquet, and the crew improvised boat races.

The *Democrata* says that a "joven distinguido" will appear in the Corso in a special fac-simile of the robes of the Lord Mayor of London, with two friends in Aldermen's robes. His Lordship will address the mob in R. Plate English—"c'est á dire' if the police do not lock him up beforehand. There will also be several skits at the recent tramway row.

It is generally said that a horse shoe found brings good luck, but it certainly does not when the horse applies it.

What luck! While the cashier of the City of London tienda was on his way to the Provincial Bank on Thursday, to lodge some money, he turned into the cigar shop at the corner of Piedad and San Martin and asked for a Lottery ticket. Out of a bundle thrown before him he picked out No. 5071, and before he went home to dinner he saw it in the evening papers as having won the 10,000 pats prize. We have over and over again tried to perform this Lottery trick on our way to the Provincial Bank, but never could succeed.

The Panama Canal will, within a few years be what that much-slandered Sovereign, Napoleon the Third, so much relished—"un fait accompli." There is an army of 10,000 men, all from Jamaica, at work on it, with the most powerful dredges in the world.

The *Libertad* is working up a crusade against the three Bs—the beggars, the butchers and the bakers—and it is not improbable that some considerable "unpleasantness" is in store for the trio when Carnival is over as the public is in a badgering mood just at present.

The Fray Bentos papers announce the death of Mrs. Diego Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson of the Liebig Factory. The horses of her carriage ran away in the camp, the vehicle was overturned, and the poor lady died on the 18th from the injuries she received. We deeply sympathise with her family in this lamentable event.

"How came that coat-sleeve with such a big hole in it," indignantly asked a mother of her ten year old boy—"Well, ma," he replied, "the fact is, that I laughed in my sleeve till I bu'sted it."

Lighthouses are cheap in this country. One thousand Nats. is the estimated cost of three new lighthouses for the Upper Uruguay. Three large-sized kerosene lamps.

We have all heard of the man who brought his son to the font, expressing his wish that he should be named *Acts*—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John being already appropriated to senior brothers; and also of the man who, thinking he had come to the end of his family blessings, had his son named Finis, so that another, unexpectedly appearing on the scene some time after, had to be called Addendum.

"I have little about me, but that little we will share," said a Dublin Queens Counsel to an ugly customer who, with a menacing air, asked for alms at night in a lonely suburb. "This revolver," said the Q.C., as he drew it from his pocket, "has six chambers. I will give you three——" Just then the Q.C. found himself alone.

IRISH ORPHANAGE.

Mr John Hawke, for his daughter	1500$ m/c
Mr Carlos Davis, for Maggie Allen (two months)	20 m/c
Mrs. Rourke (Salta) for her children	1000$ m/c
Mrs. Curtis	350

American Cooking Stoves



The Celebrated 'UNCLE SAM' Ranges

Awarded THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL for STOVES of this class at the Paris International Exhibition 1880, and the ONLY SPECIAL PRIZE for the same, at Sydney 1881.

Confessedly the most perfect Cooking Stoves in the world. With ordinary care will last at least 15 years.

Duplicate parts always in stock.

The ease and comfort with which all culinary operations can be carried on by the aid of these Stoves with the greatest perfection and with extraordinary economy in fuel, can only be realised after actual experience.

The troubles of housekeeping become diminished by one half.

The largest and most varied Stock of Stoves and Ranges in South America, to select from

191—Calle Maipu—193

Between Cuyo and Corrientes

W. R. CASSELS and Co.

AGENTS

182 f18 xp

Extra Choice Kaisou Congou.

REGISTERED MARK

"LA PATRIA"

Strength and Fragrance

Clean unbroken leaf, free from dust and mixture

Guaranteed always the same

Because we contract year by year for our exclusive account the produce of the same gardens in CHINA.

For many years the principal dealers both in town and camp, have sold none but the LA PATRIA brand, an eloquent proof of the satisfaction it gives to their customers. The annoyance and inconvenience which they formally suffered, when they bought other teas (sometimes of good quality and sometimes totally useless) is thus done away with.

A package of "PATRIA" Tea although it is sold for 48 lbs contains 50 lbs. net of tea.

Protection against Fraud

See that the box has not been opened. If the lead has been cut it is an almost certain proof that it does not contain the genuine article. Those who fill with inferior tea the empty boxes bearing our brands, generally do it at the bottom, leaving the lid and top lead intact, so as the more readily to deceive purchasers.

Ask for PATRIA tea and see that you get the genuine article.

Sold Everywhere.

1 N 19

The Standard

ESTABLISHED MAY 1861

Published every morning at the offices of the undersigned, 154 Calle Piedad.

NOTICE.

Standard Office, January 1, 1884.

Owing to the change in the currency, notice is given that the subscription to the *Standard* will be as follows:—

	Per Month.
Subscription Daily *Standard*, City	1.25 $m/n.
" " in the Camp	1.40
" " Foreign	1.75
" Weekly, City and Camp, in advance........	80
" Single numbers Daily *Standard*..........	10
" Single numbers Weekly *Standard*...........	20
Yearly subscription, P. Edition..	5.05
" " to Daily (city)	15.00
" " " (camp)	16.80
" " to Weekly.....	9.60

M. G. & E. T. MULHALL,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THEATRES

TEATRO DE VERANO—Jardin Florida, Viernes 22 de Febrero Representacion extraordinaria a Beneficio de las hijas de la Señora Rey— Les Bavards. 2me acte Le Petit Faust.
Entrada general 1 peso moneda nacional.
Media entrada para niños 50 centesimos.
A las 8½

TEATRO DE LA OPERA. Direccion Firmin Moras. Gran Baile de Sociedad y Disfraz.
Sabado 23, Domingo 24, Lunes 25 y Martes 26 de Febrero
Orquesta de 40 Profesores
El salon lujosamente adornado y alfombrado de nuevo y riquisimo Tripe.
Precios— Entrada para caballeros 2 $m/n. Señoras Gratis.
A las 11 en punto

LA FLORIDA. El Sabado 23, Domingo 24, Lunes 25 y Martes 26 de Febrero: Grandes Bailes de Mascaras y de Fantasia. Entrada 1.50 oro. Señoritas gratis.
A las 11½

GRAN SKATING RINK, 149 Esmeralda. Grandes Bailes de Mascaras y de Sociedad. Todos los Sabados, Domingos, Dias de Fiesta, y Visperas de Dias de Fiesta.
Entrada para Caballeros $1.50 m/n,
Señoras.................. Gratis.
A las 11 p.m.

Daniel Latham's

SECOND SEASON

August, September and October, 1884.

New Subscribers will be booked from Monday the 18th inst.

Those of the original subscribers who have not yet renewed, will find their former localidades reserved until the 25th inst.

The Repertoire of the Second Season will include English, Irish and Scotch productions.

Miss Ethel Arden and six other equally competent lady artistes.

No sacrifice will be omitted to engage a thoroughly high class company of gentlemen.

Address by letter to Mr. D. Latham, Calle Juncal 305.

BUENOS AIRES ENGLISH HIGH-SCHOOL

Prospectuses

NOW READY

May be had on application.

Boarding House

FOR BOTH

BOYS AND GIRLS

All but complete,

Boarders can now be received.

A. Watson Hutton, M.A.

RECTOR

253—Peru—253.

f9 xp

CRICKET

Buenos Aires Cricket Club *v.* Rosario.

The above Match will be played on Monday and Tuesday, February 25th and 26th, (Carnival), on the Club Ground Palermo.

Train leaves Central Station 10.10 a.m., and wickets will be pitched at 11.0 a.m. sharp.

A. B. P. BOYD,
Hon. Sec. B. A. C. C.

143 f15 23

Dr. Juan B. Amespil,

Medico-Cirujano

Participa a sus relaciones y al público haber abierto su estudio en la Calle Rivadavia 1654.

Horas de consulta, todos los dias de 1 a 3 p.m.

Pantelefono No. 1027.

178 f18 m8

(COPY)

Ferro Carril Central Argentino,
Administracion General
Rosario, January 30th 1884.

Messrs. Glover, Temple & Co.
Present

Dear Sirs,

At a fire that occurred lately in Cordoba station, when a large pile of sleepers was set on fire by the shunting engine, the 'Rapid' fire Extinguishers supplied by you did most valuable service, and it was through their excellent work that the company was saved from a loss of 50 to 60,000 dollars.

I herewith enclose an order for four more.

Yours faithfully
(signed)
Henry Fisher

Agents for the River Plate

H. W. Lochore & Co.

149—Calle Maipu—149

224 f 22 m2

A HOUSEHOLD PERFUME. Every family able to appreciate and enjoy the pleasure afforded by a really healthful and dilicious perfume, should supply themselves with the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most delightful and most lasting of all fragrant Waters.

TO LET a comfortable Furnished Room, 130 Corrientes, between Florida and San Martin, altos. 226 f22 28

500 National Dollars

A married gentleman, without incumbrance only lately arrived, fully conversant with five languages, a good book-keeper and accountant well posted up in Commercial, Shipping, Exchange and Insurance matters, and who can furnish the most unexceptionable references as to character and ability, promises the amount of Five Hundred National Dollars to anybody who will procure him an employment (no matter in what capacity) by which a moderate salary can be obtained. Address Clerk Post office box 636. 220 f22 28

COOK wanted for an English family in Lomas. Apply San Martin 90, pieza 3, bajos. 222 f22 28

A Married Couple, French, want a situation on an English Estancia, the man as Cook and the woman as Housemaid and Ironer. Apply Calle Victoria 458. 218 f22 28

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

Miss M Doran	Miss Shrewsbury
Miss Julia Hillee	Mr. H Summers
Miss M Flanagan	Mr. A. Ackerley
Mr P E Morgan	Miss Mary Lowry
Dr. Gannon	Miss Delia Coffey
Mr Joseph Dawse	Miss M. Cazzerly
Mr A Thompkins	Miss E Kennedy
Mr A W Lamb	Miss A. Makin
Miss M. Duffy	Miss A Wozencroft
Miss M Killion	Miss C. McCarthy
Miss K Byrne	
Mrs George Miles (registered)	



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's splendid steamer

NEVA

Commander W. GILLIES
3,020 Tons, 600 Horse-power
Will sail on
March 5th

Taking cargo and passengers for RIO JANEIRO

VIGO,
Southampton and Antwerp.

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's steamer

GUADIANA

Commander L. R. DICKINSON
2,504 Tons, 450 Horse-power
To sail on the
MARCH 15th, 1884

Taking cargoand passengers for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon,

VIGO
Southampton and Antwerp.

☞ These steamers will load for any other continental port than ANTWERP if sufficient inducement offers.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie. Cargo, and Parcels to all the above ports.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent

HENRY L. GREEN
228 Reconquista

L'pool, Brazil and R. P. Steamers.

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Aires

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
LEIBNITZ * Brown FEBRUARY 22
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

ANTWERP
(via Southampton)
EFFECTIVE Mitchelson FEBRUARY 26
[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LONDON
(direct)
PASCAL* MacMillan MARCH 1

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
EUCLID Cave MARCH 8
[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
HEVELIUS * Carroll MARCH 8
[Carrying the Belgian Mails]

ANTWERP
(Direct)
HIPPARCHUS * Kelly MARCH 15

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
HOLBEIN Henning MARCH 20
(Loading in the River Parana)

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)
ORION * J Brown MARCH 22
[Carrying the Belgian Mail]

ANTWERP
(direct)
ILIOS Hedley APEIR 1

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)
GALILEO * Yaxley APRIL 8
[Carrying the Belgian Mails]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)
MASKELYNE * Hairby APRIE 22
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

First and Third class passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

Insurances effected if required.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accomodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

E. NORTON & CO., Agents.
245—Reconquista—245.

Agents at Montevideo:—
C. R. HORNE & CO.
" " Rosario—
H. S. FERGUSON.
" " San Nicolas—
SERVANDO E. GOMEZ

Regular German Mail.

Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.

Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg

The Mail steamer

BAHIA

CAPTAIN PÖSCHMANN
2,700 Tons, 500 Horse-Power
will sail on
25th of FEBRUARY
Calling at

Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon

Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10. and 25. of each month.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO	PERNAMBUCO
ARGENTINA	CEARA
MONTEVIDEO	LISSABON
BAHIA	BUENOS AIRES
CORRIENTES	HAMBURG
PETROPOLIS	PARANAGUA
RIO	SANTOS
ROSARIO	

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie.

These steamers receive cargo for

BREMEN

And Ports of Sweden and Norway.

Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Luders & Co.
Rivadavia 259.

Teofilo Meyer y Cia.

41—Piedad—41

Prevenimos al publico en general que la FALSIFICACION DE VINOS DE OPORTO de nuestra marca W esta tomando cada vez mas extension, abusando los falsificadores ademas de NUESTRA FIRMA por la aplicacion de ETIQUETES IMITADAS. Rogamos a quienes sospechen que un vino comprado que lleva nuestra marca y firma, sea falsificado lo que se conoce por la calidad alguna vez detestable y siempre inferior al legitimo, de informarse en nuestra casa de la legitimidad o falsificacion dando nos noticia del vendedor.

41---P i e d a d---41

Teofilo Meyer y Cia.

Unicos introductores de los Vinos de la Real Compañia de Oporto.

131 f13 m17

LA BODEGA

High Life Restaurant

150—Cangallo—150

WILL BE OPEN

During the Nights of Carnaval

Beginning Saturday 23d Feb.

209 f20 25

Chargeurs Reunis

French Steam Navigation Company.

NOTE—In Quarantine time, the steamers will not touch at Brazil.

FIRST CLASS $N.145. THIRD CLASS $N. 50,

RIVER PLATE LINE

The steamer PAMPA Captain Vasse will sail on 21st of February for Montevideo, Teneriffe and Havre.

The fine steamer BELGRANO Capt. Duret will sail on the 23rd February for Montevideo, Teneriffe and Havre.

PARANA LINE

The steamer VILLE DE BUENOS AIRES, Capt. Lebourhis, will sail on 27th of February for Montevideo, St. Vincent, Dunkirk and Havre.

P. Christophersen
General Agent

Buenos Aires, 98 PIEDAD
Montevideo, 85 Calle Zavala
Rosario, 35 Calle Puerto
San Nicolas, Calle Belgrano 25.

LA VELOCE

Navigazione Italiana

Linea Postale e Commerciale

Coll'America Meridionale

(Armatore Cav. Matteo Bruzzo)

Vapores para Gibraltar, Marsella, Genoa, Napoles, Venezia y Trieste.

Linea de Gibraltar, Marsella y Genova.

Salidas fijas de Genova el 3 y de Buenos Aires
El 27 de cada mes

Servicio hecho por los vapores
NORD AMERICA Y MATTEO BRUZZO.

El nuevo vapor

MATTEO BRUZZO

Capitan GANDULFO
Saldra el
5 de MARZO

Para Gibraltar, Marsella, Genoa y Napoles.

Linea de Gibraltar, Genoa, Napoles, Venezia y Trieste.

(Servicio regular hechos por los vapores Europa Sud America y Colombo.

Salidas fijas de Genova y de Buenos Aires

El 18 de cada mes

El magnifico vapor

EUROPA

Capitan ....

Saldra de Buenos Aires el
18 *de Marzo de* 1884
PARA
GENOVA, NAPOLES, VENEZIA, Y TRIESTE.

Precio de pasajes en moneda nacional:
Ia. $m/n 155, IIa $m/n 124, IIIa. $m/n 50.

NOTA—Se dan pasages para hacer venir familias de ITALIA y FRANCIA etc al precio de $m/n 33 por pasage, devolviendose el importe integro pagado, caso de no efectuarse el viage.

AVISO—Se dan letras de cambio, cheques y vales postales sobre la BANCA GENERALE Sede di Genova, pagaderos en cualquier ciudad de Italia.

Por mayores informes dirigirse al agente General.

P. Christophersen.

Agente General, B. Aires, 98 PIEDAD,
Al lado del Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
Montevideo, Zabala 85.
Rosario, Puerto 35.
San Nicolas, Belgrano 25.

240 j30 xp

Society Generale DE Transports Maritimes

A VAPOR
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS

Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Genes
Naples

The Steamship
BEARN
Captain LEMAITRE
will sail on
18 OF MARCH
Tocando en BAHIA.

20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.

1st Class.................. $150 m/n.
2d " .... 120 "
3d " .... 50 "

3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago and Malaga.

For Freight and Passage apply to

P. y E. Matthey,
Consignataires.
232—RECONQUISTA—232

LA PLATENSE

Compania Francesa de Navigacion a Vapor.

Carrera de Rosario

Con escalas en San Pedro y San Nicolas a las 3.15 p.m. (Estacion Central)

Vapor TRIDENTE

Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Vapor DIANA

Los Lunes, Miercoles y Viernes

Carrera de la Costa Sud

Para Bahia Blanca a las 3 de la tarde (Boca del Riachuelo.)

Vapor POMONA

Los dias 1° y 15 de cada mes.

Carrera de Montevideo

A las 5½ de la tarde (Balisas Interiores)

Salidas diarias

Vapores Apolo y Minerva

Combinacion directas para pasages, encomiendas y cargos para todos los Ferro Carriles Interiores. Seguros maritimos. Embarques y desembarque de cargas, despachos de Aduana ett

Comunicacion con el Telefono y el Pantelefono.

P. Christophersen
Agente General
112—Piedad—112

207 ol xp

s.s. Proveedor

Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO
FOR
San Nicolas and Rosario
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
(Via Campana)

In connection with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Train-tickets and luggage gratis.

Through tickets issued, and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior.

All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods shed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.

For passages, cargo orders, and further particulars, apply to

DAVID BRUCE jun.
Agent
54—CANGALLO—56

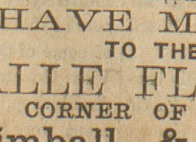
70 j8 xp

Cafe de Paris

45—Calle Cangallo—45.

Notice is hereby given to our customers, that our Restaurant will remain open during the four nights of Carnival.

172 f18 24



NORTH AMERICAN DENTISTS

Geo. A. Kimball and Charles Small

HAVE MOVED

TO THE

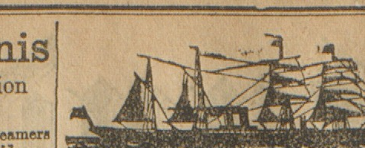
167---CALLE FLORIDA---167

CORNER OF CUYO

Kimball & Small

Buenos Aires, February 1st 1884.

48 f5 m5



Allan Line of Steamers

FLEET

ACADIAN	CIRCASSIAN
AUSTRIAN	COREAN
BUENOS AYREAN	GRECIAN
CANADIAN	HIBERNIAN
CASPIAN	LUCERNE
NESTORIAN	PARISIAN
NOVA SCOTIAN	PHOENICIAN
PERUVIAN	PRUSSIAN
POLYNESIAN	SARMATIAN
SARDINIAN	SIBERIAN
SCANDINAVIAN	WALDENSIAN
HANOVERIAN	MANITOBAN

THE STEAMER
PHŒNICIAN
2300 Tons Register
CAPTAIN BROWN
Will sail for
DUNKIRK
ON
—th FEBRUARY, 1884.

For freight or passage apply to the Agents

William Samson & Co.
212 Reconquista.

n12 xp

P. S. N. C.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from

MONTEVIDEO

With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS

Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government

FOR EUROPE

Patagonia,	March 3
Valparaiso,	March 17
Araucania,	March 31

Cordillera calls at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Patagonia calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Valparaiso calls at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Araucania calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Galicia,	Febr. 27
Cotopaxi,	March 10
Aconcagua,	March 26

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.

Passages from BUENOS AIRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's steamers GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First class return tickets at reduction of 25 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo Free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents—

YARROW HETT & Co.
Buenos Aires—CANGALLO 34.
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Imperial German Mail

'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'

Line of Steamers FROM BREMEN

The Steamer

HANNOVER

CAPTAIN PH. BERDROW
will sail on 24th of FEBRUARY
FOR
Montevideo and Bremen
DIRECT

All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transhipment for

Hamburg

And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—

K. von Emster.
AGENT
Maipu 101.

Para Patagones

Con escala en

Bahia Blanca

El vapor Nacional

TORO

Saldra sin falta de la Boca del Riachuelo el

El Sabado 23 de Febrero

A las 2 p.m.

Admitiendo cargo, pasageros y encomiendas. Para mas informes ocurrir a la Agencia de

Nicolas Mihanoviche y Ca.
Calle 25 de Mayo 77.

RES NON VERBA

Mensajerias Fluviales a Vapor

Gran rebaja de precios en los pasajes a Montevideo por los vapores

COSMOS
RIO DE LA PLATA
VILLA DEL SALTO
SILEX

Salidas—LUNES, MIERCOLES, JUEVES y SABADOS, a l.s 5½ p.m.

TARIFA

Camara, ida y vuelta...... $ 7 m/n.
Camara, ida solamente.... 4 "
Proa...................... 2 "

Agencia, Reconquista 143-45.

CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta Santa Fe

Haciendo 3 viages directos semanales con los Vapores

Pingo y Meteoro

SALIDAS

Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fé.

En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1° sale de la Estacion Central à las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 2° de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde que alcanza à estos vapores en Campana.

Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasageros.

La carga se recibe la vispora de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.

La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.

PEDRO RISSO,
Agente.
143—Reconquista—145

Tomas E. Gormley

PROCURADOR JUDICIAL

ESTUDIO DE

Doctor Faustino Alsina

68——Bolivar——68

256 o25 xp

English School

MONTEVIDEO

H. Irwine Whitty M.A.,
Trin: Coll. Dublin.

Late Senior Assistant Master
AT
King Edward VI. School,
Norwich.

The object of the school is to give a thoroughly practical high class education based on the plan pursued in the best English Schools.

The School opened at 132 Camino del 8 de Octubre on Monday February 4th, at 9.30 a.m. The house will be ready for the reception of boarders on Monday February 11th.

For prospectus, terms etc apply to Mr H. Whitty, care of Rev. R. Langbridge, English Club, Montevideo.

25 j7 f7 e.o.d.

Colegio Literario

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

249—BOLIVAR—249

Este Colegio, bajo la direccion del Señor Frecker de la Universidad de Oxford y del Sr Hutchison, recibe pupilos, medio-pupilos, y externos; lecciones particulares, cursos especiales para examenes.

110 d12 xp

Colegio Americano

270—Calle Reconquista—270

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives boarders, half-boarders, and day-scholars.

For terms etc. apply

270 RECONQUISTA

234 j23 a23

English Books.

The most complete assortment to be found in this, or probably any country. Almost every steamer from Europe and America brings the latest novelties. The following are a few, amongst an immense variety, of the recent arrivals.

GEORGE, Progress and Poverty.
MULHALL, Dictionary of Statistics.
CASSELLS, Our own Country, Illustrated.
Do Concise Cyclopoedia.
MORLEY, Library of English Literature.
CHILDREN'S Pictorial Bible.
SIDGWICK, Fallacies :—A view of Logic from the practical side.
MACKENZIE BELL, Old Year Leaves. Gleanings from Popular Authors.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS of all classes.
PRAYER BOOKS in great variety.
ENGINEERING and all kinds of Technical Works.
CHEAP LITERATURE in abundance, of both the newest and Standard favorites.

L. JACOBSEN & Co.
242—Florida—244

187 f19 24

Hotel San Isidro

Proprietor

HENRY VIGNOLLES

We have great pleasure in participating to our numerous customers who have been enquiring for rooms, that from to-day we have some unoccupied, for single gentlemen at $50 % per day including pension.

We also have special apartments for families at reasonable prices.

Our 'cuisine' is of the first order. Baths and everything appertaining to a comfortable suburban hotel.

Breakfasts and dinners at all hours.

Moderate Charges.

136 f14 xp

Cash Wire Trays

10 different sizes, shapes, etc, some covered, with lock and key, suitable for gold, silver, and copper coins now in circulation.

William Mackern
Libreria Inglesa
137——Calle Florida——137
Between Cangallo and Cuyo

190 f19 m8

Birthday Cards AND Birthday Books

A splendid Collection of the newest and choicest have just come to hand, and are well worth an early inspection.

L. JACOBSEN & CO.
242——Florida——244

e 186 f19 29

H. L. BLACK Bahia Blanca.

FOR SALE

2½ LEAGUES of Splendid Camp in the famous 19th Section, upon advantageous terms.

1 LEAGUE in the Partido of Coronel Suarez, situated 30 squares from the Gama Station, F. C. del Sud, has permanent water.

For Sale or to Rent

Several Lots in the 3rd and 4th Sections of this Province, some of which are excellent camps and have permanent "arroyos y lagunas."

Building lots, quintas and chacras in the town of Bahia Blanca.

Cattle and Sheep "al corte" and novillos for "invernada."

H. L. Black,
Bahia Blanca,

e 27 d3 jn3

GUARDIAN

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Capital £2,000,000

Agents in the River Plate

MOORE & TUDOR

95 Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires

Fire risks taken at moderate rates and losses promptly settled here, full and complete powers having been conferred on the agents.

NOTICE.—I the undersigned Captain of the British barque Hypatia will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my crew whilst in this Port.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. FROST
Master

211 f21 24

Compania de Tramways Anglo Argentina.

Servicio de Correspondencia entre el Oeste, Sud y Norte de la Ciudad.

Los mayorales espenden Boletos de Correspondencia al precio de 2 $% u 8 cts m/n para pasages entre los siguientes puntos.—

De Almagro y 11 Setiembre a la Plaza Recoleta.—

Por los coches que vienen de Flores hasta Zeballos, tomando el coche que dobla en la esquina de Zeballos y Rivadavia y va por Montevideo ; o por los coches de Flores hasta Salta tomando el coche que va a la Recoleta por esta calle.

De la Plaza Recoleta à 11 de Setiembre y Almagro.—Por cualquier de los coches que salen de la Recoleta por Montevideo y por Libertad hasta llegar à Rivadavia donde se toma el coche que và à Flores.

De Almagro y 11 Setiembre à la Plaza Constitucion.--Por los coches de Flores hasta Zeballos, tomando el coche que dobla en la esquina de Moreno y Zeballos y que sigue por esta última; ó seguir hasta Tacuari y tomar el coche que va por esta calle hasta la Plaza Constitucion.

De la Plaza Constitucion à 11 Setiembre y Almagro.--Por la linea de Salta hasta Rivadavia donde se toma el coche que va à Flores; y por la linea de Zeballos hasta Alsina, tomando el coche para Flores en la esquina de Zeballos y Rivadavia--Tambien se dan Boletos de Correspondencia entre las lineas de Zeballos y Moreno, es decir, entre el cruzamiento del Ferro-Carril Oeste en la calle Moreno y la Plaza Constitucion.

De las Plazas Recoleta y Constitucion à la Plaza Victoria--Hay servicio directo entre estos puntos: pero se espenden tambien Boletos de Correspondencia en los coches que hacen el servicio entre las Plazas Recoleta y Constitucion directamente sin bajar en la Plaza Victoria; los pasageros de ambos puntos encontraran coches en la calle Alsina que los llevaràn à la plaza Victoria. Febrero 1884--La Administracion.

221 f,22.5.

Ferro Carril de la Ensenada

AVISO

Se hace saber al publico, que a pedido del vecindario de Quilmes, y durante los dias 24, 25 y 26 del corriente (Carnaval) el ultimo tren de Quilmes saldra a las 8,50 p.m. en vez de 7.15 p.m como marca el Horario.

Febrero 16 de 1884.

LA AMINISTRACION

159 f16 23

Ferro Carril del Sud.

AVISO

Fiestas de Carnaval

Los boletos de ida y vuelta, que se tomen el Sabado 23 del corriente, o cualquiera de los tres dias siguientes serviran para regresar hasta el Miercoles 27 inclusive del mismo mes.

Buenos Aires, 21 Feb. 1884.

GEO. COOPER.
Administrador

217 f21 ml

Ferro Carril del Norte

Cricket Match at Palermo

On Monday 25th and Tuesday 26th special trains will leave Central for Palermo at 1 p. m. returning from Palermo at 1.25 p.m. for Central.

Estacion Central, Feb. 22nd, 1884.

LA ADMINISTRACION

225 f23 26

BANCO HIPOTECARIO

En virtud de los arreglos celebrados en Europa por la Direccion del Banco, de acuerdo con el Superior Gobierno de la Provincia, en el servicio de las Cedulas de la Serie E, los tenedores de dichas Cedulas que residen permanentemente en Inglaterra, Francia, Alemania, Belgica e Italia podran solicitar la localizacion en cualquiera de dichos paises.

El Banco acordara si creyere conveniente la localizacion y se encargara de la remision de las Cedulas en los casos que le acuerdo y en las epocas que considere oportuno.

Aquellas personas que se ausentaren de la República Arjentina temporalmente, y que siendo tenedores de Cedulas desearen que su renta les sea pagada en uno de los mercados en que el Banco tiene corresponsales, podrán obtener este servicio, prévio deposito de sus Cedulas en el Banco, y de acuerdo con las condiciones que fijará el Directorio.

Las personas que se encuentren en uno ú otro caso deberán presentarse por escrito al Directorio del Banco para fijar las condiciones de la operacion.

B. Aires, Febrero 22 de 1884.

Jose M. la Fuente

f22

Cafe et Restaurant du Helder

76—SAN MARTIN—76.

On Saturday, the 23rd inst inst. this Establishment will be opened. The proprietors have spared no expense in fitting it up properly and securing for connoisseurs a good cuisine. Will remain open at night.

215 f21 24

BETWEEN THE AMAZON AND THE ANDES by MRS. M. G. MULHALL. A limited number of copies of the above work on sale at this office. Price $80 %.

J. MOHR BELL AND Co.

293-Rivadavia-293

Agents for the Argentine Republic



SCOTT BROTHERS

HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

LATHES
PLANING MACHINES
SCREW CUTTING MACHINES

DRILLS
STEAM HAMMERS
PUNCHING MACHINES

NO MORE SCAB!

Estancieros! To free your flocks from

SCAB

And insure a PERMANENT CURE, use only

The Blagden Dip

Past experience has proved this preparation to be the

Most Effective Remedy

being easy of application, permanent in its results and perfectly harmless. In no single case have we found it fail to give the most complete satisfactions, and we can therefore

Guarantee it to be

A PERFECT CURE

George & John C. Bell

AGENTS

295-Cangallo-295

215 a20 xp

William White

Land, Live Stock and General Commission Agent

114—PIEDAD—114.

115 m18 xp

Imperishable Fragrance.



Murray & Lanman's CELEBRATED Florida Water.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet and in the Bath, delightful and healthful in the sick room, relieves weakness, fatigue, prostration, nervousness and headache. Look out for counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York.

For Sale by Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

!! CAUTION !!

The Public are requested to look closely at the label before buying, and see that it bears the name of the sole Agents

AGENTES
Moore & Tudor
POR MAYOR

Finest Souchong Tea
MARK
"*IN TE VIVO*"

57 d6j 6

ON 'CHANGE.

February 22nd, 1884

Cedulas A	100½
Cedulas E	87½
Cedulas F	85
National Bank Shares....	129½

The first news on 'Change this morning was from the Mortgage Bank, where they are busy drawing up the notices for the papers and signed by the Governor announcing the payment of the coupons in the European markets; as regards the payment in gold they said at the ring that this would be eliminated from the notice. We suppose the evening papers will publish the advertisement. Very many brokers insist that the coupons here will be paid in La Plata, when the Bank is moved out there, but of this we really know nothing certain. Meanwhile the stock rules very weak, and many fear a crack in the market at the end of the month unless the money is found to carry them over. Close on half a million of Cedulas were sold to-day chiefly on time. Series F gave way this morning and dropped to 84½ for the end of the month.

The victory of the Gladstone party in the Parliament, and the triumph was hailed by the speculators for a rise in National Bank Shares, as "good news from Home". We cannot well see how the vote of the House of Commons can affect the ring; still so it is, all the bulls were jolly and in good humour because the Liberals won, and on the heel of this telegram came the news that the Bolsa King had taken up 600,000 pats for the end of the month at 10½ o/o to carry the stock. Thus shares may be considered firmer and harder than yesterday, and it is improbable there will be any great change in prices between now and the end of the month. Next week there are but three days in the month.

The following were the sales at the ring during official hours:—

Cedulas—
For cash E 26,000 at 87½-⅝-¾
For Feb. 29th E 445,000 at 87⅜-⅝-½-⅝-½-⅝ to 87½-⅝-½
For March 31st E 110,000 at 87⅞-½
For cash F 22,000 at 85
For Feb. 29th F 10,000 at 84½
Sales, 613,000
National Bank Shares—
For Feb. 29th 2,150 at 129⅞-130-129⅞-⅞-⅝ to 129⅞-⅝
For March 31st 500 at 125-½-⅛
Sales, 2,650.

The article in to-day's *Standard* on the imperative necessity of the National Government giving up its Public Works, and attending to its own legitimate business, has found echo in the high commercial circles. Merchants, bankers and brokers and capitalists, all agree with us that it is time for the Minister of Hacienda to turn over a new leaf. An English gentleman recently in from London, assures us that the Central Argentine Railway would buy up the Tucuman Railway and prolongations at cash price, and continue the works to Jujuy. We ourselves know a millionaire firm that would buy the Andine Railway completed to Mendoza, and continue the works to San Juan. As for the City Improvement Works they have only to be offered to be sold, and Mr. John Fair, we suppose, is quite willing to carry out his rejected proposal and make docks, moles, etc. Thus in fact, if Dr. Plaza will only come into our views, the Government wants no loans, can reduce the National Debt and all the apprehensions about falling exchange, gold export, and "curso forzoso" will pass away like the baseless fabric of a vision.

All the papers publish some queer news about the Ensenada Loan; it seems it was advertised, offered to the public, not subscribed for, and finally lifted by a Dutch syndicate. We all know the rest.

The payments by the National Government for the Railways are very heavy. Yesterday $135,000 paid for the Santiago branch and others. All these moneys are well spent, but it would be better for the country if these works were conducted by Joint-Stock Companies.

Another land sale of importance is reported; 6 leagues in the VIIIth Section of National lands at $4,300 m/n.

The sale of 3,000 'novillos' on the Dorrego estancia, Rojas, is reported at $12.40 cts per head,

Seventy-five leagues of National land have just been purchased by Don A. Roca, at reserved price; titles signed yesterday.

The cargo of river hides sold at 50½ rls; and 1,500 'potro' Chascomus hides at 20½.

Strange to say, we hold fresher papers from the United States than from Europe; this very rarely occurs here.

We hear that the Rosario branch of an English house of this market will shortly be closed and liquidated, and the business up there conducted by an agent.

Mr. Parish, Chairman of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, will not come out to the Plate as soon as was expected, owing to a severe attack of influenza. He will be here in April. The many friends of Dr. Scrivener will be glad to hear that he is now convalescent. Mr. John Hughes, we are happy to say, is quite himself again. Mr. Eugene O'Neill, of Montevideo, is also quite recovered. Dr. Leeson leaves for Europe on 5th prox. Mr. Carroll and family will leave in April, also Mr. Beckhaus and family and Mr. M. Forrester and family, Mr. Nash, Mr Bell and family, Mr Trelles and Mr Thomas Drysdale returns on the 15th prox. In fact, there will be a regular hegira for Europe in these months.

The great news of the day is the important contract concluded to-day between M. Forrester and Co. and the Provincial Goverment for all the machinery, pipes, &c., for the La Plata Water Works. This is one of the largest contracts.

A very important 'Contribucion Directa' question has arisen between Mr. Tornquist and the Collector of Taxes. They valued his lands (National Government 4th Sect. lands) at 3,500 pats. per league, although his neighbours, Cambaceres and others, had their valuation reduced to 2,500 per league. The Collector decides that the tax must be paid from the date of the 'escritura.' The fine for non-payment, we suppose, will be absolved.

The Parana and Villarino are both with steam up ready to start for the far South. M. Fauvety, who has just come up, says that there are valuable guano deposits in the peninsula Valdez and in Golph St. George. All that fine country will now be opened up by the Roa expedition, which has just so favorably terminated.

The sale of 500 National Bank certificates at 140 was reported to-day. This is considered a very splendid purchase as there is 6 per cent dividend on the stock payable on Ist prox.

The call of 10 per cent on the new shares of the National Bank is payable from Ist to 5th March.

Mr. J. B. Gahan, who has arrived in from Navarro, was welcomed on 'Change; he reports the camps good but the peaches this year at the estancia montes poor.

Mr. Hector C Quesada who has arrived back from Mendoza much improved in health was warmly welcomed on 'Change by his numerous friends, who are all pleased to learn that he will soon take charge of the Hacienda portfolio of that province. We congratulate Governor Ortega and the province of Mendoza on having so active and talented a young man at the head of the Hacienda. Mr. Quesada has a thorough knowledge of the market, knows well the value of money, and the very splendid position Mendoza is destined to hold in this market when her wines supply the consumption. It augurs well for Mendoza to have so experienced a young man as Mr. Quesada finance Minister up there and we hope to see him lend every assistance to the development of its wine trade.

It is said that the quotation 88½ for Hard Dollars in London is ain coupon, which explains the fall.

At afterhours Bank Shares ruled much harder, and sales were made at 130, at which price market closed. Cedulas dropped down to 87⅜, and closed weak.

Discount brokers report money tighter than yesterday. The National Bank is doing nothing in discounts at present. The Provincial Bank very little, and the private banks only give to their customers. We heard on 'Change that the Provincial Bank drew a large amount of exchange to-day at 47½, and some of the private banks at 47⅝; francs 5.02 and few drawers. Money was taken up on Series A for 60 days at 10 per cent.

No telegrams from London announcing change in bank rate; this is regarded as good news for this market.

In hides nothing to report; many of our principal American merchants celebrated today the birth of the Great Washington, and well may they honor the man and the day. The true friends of liberty in every land revere the name of Washington.

The Toro sails to-morrow for Patagones, Mr. Downing and some other Englishmen go in her. We wish them a pleasant voyage.

Two or three new buyers of good estancia lands are now in the market, but the great heat and the flies and mosquitos in the camp hinder the brokers and their principals from going out to the camp at present.

Mr. Pfeiffer's splendid country house at Caballito has been rented to a German merchant for 4,000 % per month. Mr. Beckhaus's fine mansion in Flores, we hear, has also been rented.

Yesterday they had news in Montevideo of the fall of 1 o/o in Unified Uruguays in London; here we know nothing of it.

The news in to-night from London is that Chinese Gordon is all right in Kartoum, and instead of being dead and buried is actually selling slaves, which has provoked a thrill of horror even out here.

From the Plaza Once de Setiembre we have the following:—

164 waggons arrived with produce.

The arrivals were:—
19,600 @ of wool
3,609 bags of wheat
346 bags of maize
553 bales of hay
and much other produce.

No variation in prices of produce in general. Wool, skins and hides continues very flat; cereals with interest.

The sales were:—

Wool—
8,000 sup. and good, 90, 86, 82, S. Unzué
450 do, 88, 83, Llamasares & Benites
2,000 @ sup., good and inferior, 87, 84, 75, Novoa & Cernadas
500 @ borrega, 72, 65, do
800 @ regular, 68, Soriano
Total, 11,750 arrobes.
Cow Hides—
220 camp, good, 145, 142
Horse Hides—24 camp, 42
Hair—55 @ at 163, 162
Tallow—10 bordalesas at 42
Sheepskins—
Per doz. camp sup., good, corderos and des- 28, 27, 26, 19, 18 rls. lb
Pelados, mat., 21 rls. lb; $80, 25; 19, 18 and 10 rls. lb
Total, 1,230 doz.
Deerskins—25 doz. at $62
Nutria—300 lb at 6½
Wheat—Per fan., Salado, 80, 74, 72, 69, 66
Total, 1,670 fanegas.
Maize—50 fan. morocho in grain at 46
Colza—400 ar. at $16
Alpiste—700 @ at 17
Barley—40 fan. reg., 40
Hay—70 bales good, 550 and 480 per ton.

At the South Market the following business done:—

180 waggons arrived with :—
42,500 ar. of wool
1,000 fanegas wheat
cow hides, sheepskins, &c. At Barracas al Sud—
45 bales wool
56 doz. sheepskins
147 bags linseed

Market continues flat in general.

The sales were—

Wool—
3,500 @ superior, good and borrega, 100, 90, 80, Leguineche
1,800 @ do, 93, 87, 80, 75, 65, Chapar
1,000 do, 95, 87, De los Santos
200 good, 88, Udaondo
1,000 do, 86, G Bilbao
1,500 do 85, 65, Casaux
1,200 good, 85, Mandia
1,300 @ do, 82, Coulin
2,400 inf., 85½, 77, S. Martinez
3,000 do, 80, 76, M & Rodriguez
2,500 do, 80, 76, Bradley & H
3,100 good and borrega, 78, 40, Rey
500 @ reg., 76, Consentino
1,200 do, 75, 73, Bunge
Total, 24,300 arrobes.
Sheepskins—
Per doz. at 28-25 rls. lb
Desechos, 20-18 rls. lb
Corderos, at 18-16 rls.
Pelados, $85, 75, 70, 30, 25
Total, 1,640 doz.
Corderitos, 100 doz., $14½
Cow Hides—
120 camp at 148, 145
Nonatos at 110
Horse Hides—10 at 45
Hair—30 ar., 170

Advices from Rosario this morning give the following:—

The L. & H. chartered steamer Effective will sail from here to-morrow with the following cargo:—

510 tons linseed for Antwerp
600 bales wool do
1,500 dry hides do
2,017 salted hides do
11,000 horns do
100 tons minerals, part for Liverpool, Antwerp and London, also 170 packages specie
7 casks honey for Antwerp

The gunboat Wrangler came up here some little time ago and held a naval court on crew of Dart &c. The report of that court we give in another column. Parana River since the 10th inst. fell 2 feet 5 inches, on the 20th rose again 1 inch and remains stationary at present.

The Custom House receipts continue splendid; up to yesterday they amounted to 1,335,000 m/n, even short the month and with many holidays, the CustomHouse for February will give over 1½ million patacons.

The Minister gives free permit to Mr. Cassels for 42 cases of electric light machinery that come out in the R.M.S. Trent. Mr Cassels is the great luminary of the day.

The survey of the South banks of the Rio Negro is finished and approved, and the Government has ordered 8,000 pats. to be paid to Mr. Telemachus Gonsalez for the job. We hope to see Governor Winter now start the new colonies on that river on the land set apart by the Government for that purpose.

To-day the grapes of a quinta at Caballito were sold to an Italian wine-maker at $22 % per arroba. Last week an English lady in Flores sold all the grapes of her garden at $25 % per @, and we hear of many other sales. The grape crop this year is simply splendid, and many will cover the taxes and Contribucion Directa on the family house by the proceeds of the vine.

A cargo of wheelbarrows has just arrived to the National Government from the United States; thrice happy cargo. A Government that imports wheelbarrows instead of Remingtons and Krupp guns should never be in want of money. Vice-Pres dent Madero, who is much of a farmer himself, has invited his Ministers to go down to the Boca and see the wheelborrows landed, they all go up to Mr. Schneidewind for his extension works of the Tucuman Railway.

A project has been laid before the Club Industrial to cheapen and methodize the price and sale of meat in town; no more popular scheme could be mooted; meat is as dear in the butcher's shops in the city as when novillos were selling at $500 % each on the estancias. We hope the Club will carry out the project and cheapen for us all beefsteaks and mutton chops.

The steamers, owing to the fall in the Uruguay, cannot go above Paysandu; the small boats have to take on the passengers; all the estancieros along the banks of the river on both sides are doing well, and this has proved a season of great prosperity for estancieros up there.

Five Curumba tigers have been brought down in the steamer, and they say are presented to President Santos; it seems a species of Grecian gift.

The mails from Entre Rios bring news of the total destruction of Raggio & Co.'s saladero at Victoria, a large and valuable concern, where much wool and hides were temporarily in deposit, all destroyed, the soap factory also destroyed. We believe there was no insurance whatever, and the destruction of this property will throw many out of employment.

Mr. Lannusse has established himself as commission merchant and broker at La Plata, and we hear of many others about to do the same, as, spite of all that is said against it, the place is going ahead and there is much doing out there.

The *Prensa* of to-day says one of our foreign houses telegraphed to London and Paris to find out the money market prospects there, and the answer is favorable, no crisis apprehended and markets sound. The check the false prophet in the Soudan got will tend to better things in England, and the triumph of the Liberals in the House removes all fear of a change of Government, or the ruin of the country by the Tories. Affairs in Europe present a quiet, favorable aspect.

During the Carnival holidays Monday and Tuesday the banks will only be open to 12 o'clock, which is quite long enough, as save to borrow money to buy 'pomos', there will be no banking business possible or doing. The Bank Managers and their staffs, who are nearly as hard worked as editors, should take a run down to Bahia Blanca to have a look at the place; if they go to San Blas, we promise them a welcome with 'carne con cuero'.

A large consignment of Argentine silver in bars is expected down next week from the Famatina mines; it comes to the Mint. This is the proper route for the silver from the Provinces instead of sending it to England for sale. We need all our own bar silver for the Mint, to be coined for the people.

The sale of land we reported in Entre Rios the other day at 20,000 pats. for half league was not in the department of Uruguay, as by mistake printed, but in Gualeguay, one of the richest pastoral districts in Entre Rios.

Another question has arisen between the National and Provincial Governments respecting the sovereignty of the South bank of the Riachuelo; the Province claims all the country South of the Riachuelo, and we believe is entitled to it, but the National Government requires to keep watch on the shore and see what is going on in order to stop smuggling, and we suppose there can be no objection; the matter has been referred to the Minister and will of course be settled.

To-day the Senate decides the Provincial and Mortgage Banks removal questions; it will much interest the market the debate on this subject. The belief is that the Banks will all be moved out to La Plata, where the Directors, clerks, &c. must henceforth reside.

No ocean steamers entered the Boca yesterday; 18 coasting vessels arrived from river ports with produce cargoes. The departures were 19 craft for river ports with general cargoes. The Austrian barque Ester, consigned to Messrs. T. Drysdale & Co., has finished discharging her cargo at their wharf. Yesterday the steamer Jenny, which has been offered for sale to the Government, was stranded in the old channel, to have her bottom examined. The steamer Felix Amistad has gone into dock to have her bottom cleaned and other repairs made.

CORRALES DEL SUD.

Feb. 21.

Abastecedores, Capatazes,	Procedencia,	Introduccion. Animales.
M Alvarez hijo,	Las Heras	36
Id	Las Flores	86
L Lynch y Ca,	Rachos	94
L y Moores,	Ranchos	55
M Paz y Ca,	San Martin	65
E Cardeeras,	Chascomus	158
J C Boer,	Pila	161
D Esquivel,	Tres Arroyos	120
S y Mandia,	Ajo	108
		828

PRECIOS.

Bueyes 650
Siñuelos 1200
1° aparte carne y sebo 320 330
Id 2° id 250 300
Flaco chancheria 180 200
Cueros de novillo 120 160
Id de vaca 100 105
Terneros año arriba 140 165
Id de buey, 90 105
Id mamones 90
Novillos de saladero 320
Novillos de invernada 300 325
Vacas id 260
Capones y ovejas 35 43
Yeguas 100
Se carnearon para el abasto 570 animales y 73 terneros.

MONTEVIDEAN TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, February 22nd

Noemi from Cadis
Nanta, do
Pedro Friede, Pernambuco
Skandia, Liverpool
Segundet, Barcelona
Robert C. Hall, Portland
Patria, Genoa
Filippo Cambug, Cardiff
Emp. Extraordinario 2a Serie, 50
Adicionales, 50
Treasury Bills at 65
2,000 potro hides, Mauret, 21½
Minerva and Silex leave.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

February 22nd

Apolo from Montevideo
Diana, Rosario
Canembury, Liverpool
Porteña, Havre

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23rd

Rio de la Plata for Montevideo
Minerva, Montevideo
Silex, for Uruguay
Proveedor, Rosario
Tridente, Rosario
Pingo, Sta. Fe

Feb. 24th

Villa del Salto for Uruguay
Feliz Amistad, Rosario
Interior, Rosario

Feb. 26th

Cosmos for Montevideo
Diana for Rosario
Apolo, Montevideo.

Steamers expected in February—
24th Neva from Southampton
29th Congo from Bordeaux
Expected in Montevideo—
24th Hannover for Bremen
Amazone, Bordeaux
25th Tuscany for Antwerp
Effective, Antwerp
Bahia, Hamburg
Steamers to sail in February—
23rd Sud America for Genoa
To sail from Montevideo—
23rd Ramses for Pacific
23th Galicia for Pacific

Holman's Liver Pad

Is still at the front. Of curatives there is no end; good, bad and very vile, they meet one on the pages of all papers and stare you out of countenance and composure; but

Holman's Pad is King!

It never injures, and all its conquests are painless. M. D s. recommend it when all their remedies fail; indeed these hard cases are almost invariably cured. In proof of this I can refer to the best of our physicians. If you are suffering try it. Price reduced to $3 m/n.

195 Florida
J. A. BENNET

200 f20 xp

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush.

POSITIVAMENTE

Cura la Jaqueca nerviosa en 5 minutos!
La Jaqueca biliosa en 4 minutos!
La Neuralgia en 5 minutos!
La caida del pelo y calvicia.
La caspa y enfermedades del casco.
Detiene con prontitud la canicie prematura.
Hace crecer el pelo largo y lustroso, calma inmediatamente el cerebro exitado.

J. A. BENNET
195 Florida

199 f20 xp

Mandrake Pills

For "Thick heads"
Biliousness
Heavy Stomachs.

An invaluable and cheap medicine. They prevent fevers and all kinds of malarial diseases, by distroying the germs. To be had at many Drug Stores and the agency

195 Florida

Ask for and take only

DR. SCHENKS
Mandrake Pills

201 f20 xp

Tobacco Extract

SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH

Virginia and Kentucky

NICOTINA

For curing Scab in Sheep
The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate

Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons Water.

Guaranteed free from Poison

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company

Aug. C. Linck & Co
104—San Martin—104
TURNER & Co., ROSARIO

PACKET EDITION
PER
F.M.S. "AMAZONE"

Saturday, February 23, 1884.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES.

In reply to certain charges made against the Minister of the Interior by the *Nacional*, that the Government railways are all badly managed, yielding no returns, without rolling-stock, etc., and that the Government colonies are all going to the dogs, owing to the grossest mismanagement, the *Tribuna Nacional*, which is the Government organ, publishes the following, which is indeed a most interesting chapter, and demonstrates the progress, prosperity and development both of our railways and our colonies.

The Andine Railway gave in 1882 122,544₣, and in only 10 months of 1883 it gave 134,117₣.

The Tucuman Railway gave in 1882 $846,932, and in 1883 $1,200,000. Tons of sugar in 1882, 76,644; in 1883, 125,299 tons.

The increase of goods on the Andine Railway for 1883 was 12,000 tons.

The Andine Railway had in 1881—
7 locomotives,
20 coaches,
96 waggons.

And this year has—
55 locomotives,
61 coaches,
591 waggons.

Difference—48 locomotives, 41 coaches and 500 waggons.

The Tucuman Railway had in 1881—
19 locomotives,
41 coaches,
371 waggons.

And this year has—
75 locomotives,
82 coaches,
1478 waggons.

Increase { 56 locomotives, 41 coaches, 1107 waggons.

Thus the earnings of these railways show an increase of over 50 per cent, and as fast as the traffic increases the rolling stock is augmented; and as for the extensions of these railways the only answer to be given is, that in May the trains will run to Mendoza, and on the Tucuman extension to Metan or Chilcas.

With regard to the Government colonies we may give the following:—

In 1881 the state of the colcnies was as follows: For Formoso, Resistencia, Avellaneda and Chubut, neither the title-deeds were made out nor the surveys completed, even though the colonists had complied with the conditions of the law. Neither had they proper administration. Last year the surveys for Chubut, Resistencia and Avellaneda were completed. The survey for Formoso is now being made.

All these colonies, in accordance with the requirements of the law, have now their own administration (Municipality and Commission of the Peace), the officers of which are elected by the colonists. The Caroya Colony has been increased by the addition of a new section, and now plans are being made to provide an abundant water supply, which will assure its prosperity.

The Chubut Colony has a formal administration that has won the praise of all strangers who have visited it of late.

In Reconquista the studies are being made for the canalization of a stream that will serve as a port for the colony.

In Jesus Maria and San Lorenzo moles are being constructed; another also in Santa Fe for the disembarking of immigrants.

In the Chaco two important colonies have already been planned out by Surveyor Orlandini, two in Misiones by Hernandez, and two on the Rio Negro by Gonzalez. The plans will shortly be distributed both here and abroad. In Cordoba also two, of which the plans have been already exhibited here and in Europe, to foment immigration.

In Fuerte Roca some important works are in course of construction for the irrigation of a splendid valley which in time will assume national importance.

Now the surveyors Muniz, Angos, Ramirez, Moreno and Silveira are ready to set out to plan three colonies more on the Rio Negro and two on the Bermejo.

We have, therefore, land in abundance for immigrants, and on advantageous terms settled by law, so that we shall not want, as in former years, a proper place to receive the tide of immigration that is flooding to our shores.

These are facts and not official misstatements. Here you have the names set forth of the men engaged in these works. Here is the Department of Engineers that sealed all the contracts with the honesty and impartiality that characterise its chief.

With this before our eyes, all the childish scruples that would discredit this process of evolution the country is undergoing in the most entire manner must disappear, and the attention, care and fostering power that the Government exercises be made apparent.

Nothing can be more obvious than that the great progress of the Plate since General Roca took office is mainly due to the Public Works carried on by his Government, and one of the chief causes of the pressure in the money market now is the suspicion that, owing to the turn affairs have taken in Europe, the Argentine Government may be pinched to find money to carry on its gigantic works.

These great Government enterprises have spread comfort and happiness and sunshine through the Interior, lifting as it were the people and the very country high over the dead level of previous River-Plateism, and putting new life and vigor into everything. Within 3 short years everything has grown from infancy to manhood, and all due to the impulse of these Government enterprises.

We have no words save those of praise for a line of policy which has spread broad-cast over the land so much prosperity, but the question necessarily occurs to many who study the best interests of this country, how much longer is this Government patronage of our industries and enterprises to last, or has not the country risen to sufficient rank to work out its own Public Works without the aid of Government and through the powerful agency of individual enterprise and private capital?

We, for one say yes, and that any future Government enterprises in the Plate may be marked as grave political errors. Even many of the works now being carried on by the Government should be sold to public companies, chartered to conclude the works, and with the proceeds of the sale the Public Debt of the country could be reduced.

The prolongation of the Tucuman Railway is but a work of supererogation, since a company could be found willing to buy up the present line and works, and continue the line to Jujuy quicker and cheaper than the Government could do it.

The City Improvement Works, instead of being carried on by the Government (not a member of which knows the difference between a sewerage and a water pipe) should be sold to a company conditioned for their immediate conclusion.

The Riachuelo Works, for which such splendid offers were made to the Government by Mr. John Fair, should be at once disposed of at a fair price to a public company that would contract for their completion.

The Mendoza Railway is now finished. Let us hope that President Roca and Dr. Plaza will at last be convinced of the folly of hawking the credit of the country about Paris and London to make loans for these works which the railway contractors and capitalists of Europe would be but too glad to take in hand and carry out on a fair concession.

The plain fact of the matter is, that the Argentine Government requires no new loans at all, if the Cabinet will but turn over a new leaf and, instead of turning the Government House into a Railway contractor's office, mind the affairs of the nation and allow private capital and enterprise to carry out here as it does elsewhere those great works, which only in the infancy of the country Government had the slightest right to help or meddle with.

How vastly different would be the state of this market, and this country to-day if, instead of the Government, we had Public Joint Stock Companies carrying out all these great works for the continuation of which the Government is now trying to make loans.

Minister Plaza has a splendid role to play by turning over a new leaf, and throwing open to public competition these works, which are now in the hands of the Government, and which usurp a position in the Government House, hostile to the spirit of our Constitution and the genius of Argentine Republicanism.

The Southern Railway, luckily for the Province of Buenos Aires, is a Joint Stock concern, with a capital of six millions sterling, well and ably managed, and so far from being a burthen, is a blessing to the interests and industries of the province. It would be well for the National Government if it could invite another such company with six millions sterling to make railways for us in every direction through the provinces. The Argentine Republic has advanced so fast within the last 3 years that Government enterprises are no longer required, their continuance is even an error, and the sooner we throw open all such works to foreign capital, foreign competition, and Joint Stock Company Agency, the sooner we shall emancipate ourselves from loan troubles and explanations which have formed our newspaper literature for the last week.

ROCHA FOR EVER!

MORE RAILWAYS.

Governor Rocha closes his term of office with the most brilliant of all his railway strokes. The following are the main conditions of the contract H.E. has just signed with the North American Company represented by Messrs. Bowen and Honore, a contract that, when carried out, will change the whole face of the far Southern Pampa, and triple the value of its vast territories. Since railway-making began in this province no project of greater importance to its future progress has ever been mooted or carried out. The plan includes three lines.

1st—From Ferrari station, through Monte, Saladillo, Alvear, San Carlos, and Guamini to Carhue.

2nd—From Nueve de Julio, through Las Mellizas, to Trenquelauquen.

3rd—From Junin, through Lincoln, Sections 15 and 16, within ten leagues of the Fifth Meridian, and afterwards parallel to same (at a distance of ten leagues) to the port of Bahia Blanca, forming junctions with the other two lines wherever they cross. This, as can be seen on the map, will complete the network of railways in the province.

The Government of Buenos Aires gives the Company a guarantee of 6 per cent for 20 years on the capital cost of the line (which is estimated at 18,000 patacons per kilometre) payable, at will of the Government, either in cash or in Public Bonds, to be received at the average price quoted during the previous three months for similar securities. The guarantee account will be liquidated yearly on the sections opened to public traffic.

The guarantee will hold good for 20 years, and, after 15 years, the Government can expropriate the line at its cost., with 20 per cent indemnity. The cost will be estimated on sections of 100 kilometres. Plans of the first sections of the three lines must be presented within three months of the date of the contract, and the three must be built simultaneously; the works to begin one month after the approval of the plans. The total length of all the lines, estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 kilometres, must be finished within four years, under pain of the fines established in the Railway Act. While the guarantee lasts the Government, with the Company's approval, will fix the tariffs.

There must be a locomotive for every 25 kilometres, and 60 passenger cars, equivalent to 3,000 seats, for the whole line. Also at least 1,000 goods waggons of different kinds, the number to be increased as the traffic requires.

The works must be equal to those of the Western Railway, and the Company will have running powers over that line, the Ferrari line and the Ensenada.

Governor Rocha will probably send to the Legislature to-day a Message embodying this splendid railway scheme.

THE GRAN CHACO EXPEDITION

The officers who are to organize and direct the new military expedition, ordered by the Government against the Indians of the Gran Chaco, have just left this city for Corrientes and Formosa; and although it is improbable that this expedition will ever reach the importance of that of the Rio Negro, still the territory of the Chaco at present in the hands of the Indians, some 3 to 4000 square leagues, will, when reclaimed from the savage, more than compensate the War Office for the cost of the present movement.

There was a time, and not very long ago, when no one in Buenos Aires took the slightest interest in the movement of the troops in the Gran Chaco, and even to this day there are few save the President of the Republic and his Ministers who thoroughly understand the meaning of the present campaign, but before the end of the present year it is probable people will pay more attention to Gran Chaco affairs. Industry and enterprise are marching hand in hand up there. There are colonies, estancias, saw-mills, sugar plantations, sugar mills, and even railways, all the offspring of private capital and individual enterprise.

Mr. Callan's visit to the Murietta estate, a portion of which is in the Chaco; Mr. Ocampo's great sugar plantation, mill and colony, and now Mr. Langworthy's great concession of 32 square leagues, all combine to attract the attention of the public to the Chaco and its future. According to Mr Langworthy, who has travelled over the world, there is nothing to exceed the rich fertility of the Chaco lands, and the dense woods of quebracho colorado, that are met with everywhere in the Chaco, are nothing short of mines of wealth that have yet to be developed. But the Indians of the Chaco are more numerous and more troublesome than those on the Colorado and Rio Negro, and Mr. Langworthy informs us that the settlers and colonists up there are constantly harassed, and that whilst he was there the Indians made a clean sweep of all the horses etc., close up to one of the colonies.

The expedition, therefore, ordered by the Government comes betimes, as with the Indians at one's door it is impossible to look for any great development of the Gran Chaco. General Victorica, Minister of War, has at the War Office a map or plan of the new line of forts which the Government proposes to establish, and which will free the Thomson-Bonar and the Ocampo colonies from all further Indian raids.

Mr. Langworthy has gone to Italy to bring out 250 Italian agricultural families for his new colony, and will pass on from Italy to the great workshops of England, France and Germany to order the best machinery for the sugar-mill which he purposes erecting on his lands there.

We may add that another sugar plantation company, with mill, etc., is being started in this market, to be located also in the Chaco, where, according to every report, the sugar-cane grows better than in Tucuman.

We congratulate the War Minister on this new departure, and hope it will be our agreeable duty to chronicle in these columns the fullest success of the expedition.

GENERAL WINTER.

The National Government has appointed Geral Winter, nactual Governor of Patagonia, Commander-in-chief of the Second Division of the Army stationed on the banks of the Rio Negro, of the Limay and in the fastnesses of the Andes. General Villegas, who held the command, is morally and physically unable to continue in the post, owing to the infirmity that has prostrated him. The fatigues, privations and exposure of the second and last expedition against the Indians in the Triangle have wrecked a constitution that successfully resisted the hardships of war and revolution for many years. His successor, General Winter, recently appointed by the Government, is the very best man for the post.

Years ago we pointed in these columns to the expediency of making the Governor of Patagonia also the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the west frontier. The two posts should always be held by one man, as disagreements would have the most baneful results in the far South. General Winter can now carry out his favorite plans for the security of settlers on the northern and southern banks of the Rio Negro and Limay. Formerly he begged for his splendid regiment (5th of the Line), but now the Government gives him an entire division of several thousand men to help him in his ambition to make the Rio Negro and fertile parts of Patagonia the centres of mining and populous settlements.

Three months ago the Government dispatched one hundred men under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Roa, and accompanied by our Special Correspondent, Mr. J. L. Williams-Andrews, to the heart of Patagonia to seize Inacuyal and Shaihueque. Since then we have heard nothing of the expedition nor of our correspondent, who started from the Valchetas Valley. Many suppose that they have met with the fate of Hicks Pasha in the Soudan. General Winter will, no doubt, now send a few regiments to follow them up and help them in the arduous enterprise. This expedition will close the Indian chapter in the South.

Every settler on the Rio Negro from the mouth of the river to the foot of the Andes will be rejoiced to hear of General Winter's new appointment; let the military command of the Rio Negro frontier be always placed in the hands of the Governor of Patagonia for the sake of the sheepfarmers and estancieros. Henceforward the policy will be uniform and in harmony on both sides of the river, and the former slip-shod system of different jurisdiction on both banks will no longer exist.

Only those who are living on the frontier can fully appreciate the immense advantages of the Decree of the Government which we publish at foot; it redeems the errors of the past and puts in the hands of a man the power to carry out a policy praised by all, but which has lacked for years the help which the Government now gives:—

War Office

Decree.

B. Aires, Eeb. 12, 1884

The President of the Republic decrees:—

Art. 1st—Whilst General C. Villegas's infirmity continues and prevents his taking the command of the Second Division of the Army, let General Winter, Governor of Patagonia, take provisional command over the forces.

Art. 2nd—Let it be communicated, etc.

Roca.
Benjamin Victorica.

THE PARANA RAILWAY.

The final conclusion of the contract by Mr Lucas Gonsalez, on behalf of the great London bankers, Murietta & Co., with the Government of Entre Rios for the construction of a railway from Parana to Concepcion del Uruguay, is news not only of much moment for Entre Rios but for the whole River Plate.

The new railway will be 300 kilometres in length, run through some of the richest and best camps in Entre Rios, touch at various country towns along the route, amongst others Nogoya and Tala, and finally unite the banks of the Uruguay with those of the Parana. The scheme therefore has both an industrial and strategic importance, and will do more to advance Entre Rios than if they created in that province another House of Legislature.

According to the terms of the contract the earthworks must be commenced next July and the road finished in January 1887. The price agreed on by the Government for the making of the line is ₣21,167 Nat. gold dollars, per kilometre, which would appear to us high but that we find that it is to be paid to the contractors not in cash but in Entre Riano 6 per cent bonds, one per cent amortization, and to be received by the contractors at 85 per cent of their par value.

The impulse which the building of this important line of railway will give to everything in Entre Rios can be aptly measured by those who know what the Bahia Blanca line has done for the far South. Hitherto Entre Rios may be said to be without a railway, since the Eastern Argentine Railway was planted in such an out-of-the-way corner of Entre Rios that it has more to do almost with Corrientes than Entre Rios, and as for the Primer Argentino, to call such a bit of a line a railway is a misnomer. Thus we may all admit that this Murietta Railway is the first "bona fide" railway attempted in Entre Rios. It will bisect a very splendid country, splendid with a rich black soil for agriculture, splendid with pasturage for sheepfarms and estancias, and splendid with rising towns and populations that need but means of communication to increase, multiply and add to the great volume of production to swell our exports.

For three long years, we understand, Mr. Gonzalez has been working to conclude this contract with the Government and we congratulate him on at last having terminated the business, and on such fair and reasonable terms. The province of Entre Rios has everything to gain by the railway, since, although it will cost the Government six million three hundred thousand Nat. dollars, still the earnings of the road ought very soon, under good management, pay the service of the bonds which are created for its construction.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Flowers in Spring are not more plentiful or perennial than abuses in the Custom House of Buenos Aires, and so accustomed are the public to them now that little notice is taken of them. Dr Plaza, our excellent Minister of Finance, has done a good deal, since he came into office to eradicate many of these abuses, and has just now abolished another very glaring one by the following note to the Director of Revenue, which merchants and all those interested in commercial business should read and take a note of. It seems astonishing that such a manifest violation of law and business principles should have been allowed to grow into a rooted practice.

The following is the Minister's note:

This Department has been informed that, in the Custom House of this Capital, bills of lading are frequently received for despatch, which, although they are not made out *to order*, are nevertheless transferred to third parties. Such proceeding is an abuse and distinctly contrary to law. Art. 340 of the Regulations lays down that 'goods can be transferred, even while on board, without being disposed of, by endorsing the bills of lading, when the transfer is of the whole consignment.'

This Article involves an immediate consequence to which I feel it my duty to call attention, to prevent mistakes which some of the offices may otherwise be led into: The endorsement can solely be for the whole document and for all the shares and rights of the endorser, from which it is clear that when the bills of lading are not made out to order, nothing is transferred, or, to put it more clearly, they are not endorsable.

But the chief point at issue is, that bills of lading that are not made out to order cannot be transferred by endorsement. Art. 1201 of the Commercial Code provides that "when bills of lading are made out to order the endorser transfers all his rights and shares in the whole to the person in whose favour the endorsement is made, from which it is deduced that, when the bills are not to order the transfer is void, as they are not endorsable. Furthermore, when the bill of lading is to order, it becomes like a bill of exchange, note, or 'pagaré' to order, and this makes it transferable by endorsement as a commercial document.

On the other hand, if the words to order are omitted, the bills of lading can only be transferred in the way provided for the cession of *credits that are not endorsable*, or, in the contrary case, the goods can only be taken from the Custom House by formal powers given by the firm to which they are consigned or by its despatchers.

Consequently, the Director of Revenue must at once give instructions to this effect to the Administrators of Customs (as it is quite possible that the practice in vogue here may also prevail in other Custom Houses) so that the regulations referred to in this note may be strictly observed, allowing a reasonable time for them to come into force, to prevent loss to any one.

LATEST FROM THE COLONIES.

The following are the latest advices from the Maria Juana and San Carlos colonies:—

Some 80 odd lots of 20 square squares have already been sold, ranging from 250 to 390 National dollars per lot. The Juana Maria colony will cover an extent of four square leagues, and belongs to Dr. Espunosa, of Buenos Aires. It is situated about 10½ leagues to the west of San Carlos, through which the mail recently established, by Sr. Fredolin, runs weekly from Santa Fe to San Juan, province of Cordova.

To form a fair idea how suitable these virginal lands (as those of the Juana Maria colony are at present,) are for agricultural pursuits, it will be sufficient to state that these lots give from 180 to 250 fanegas of wheat per twenty squares, and from 200 to 300 fanegas of flax.

Here in San Carlos, where the land has been tilled for more than twenty years, the crop this year averages 160 fanegas of wheat per lot, and in other lots, where flax has been sown, the yield has been 250 fanegas, which has been sold at 8½ Bolivianos per fanega, or, in other words, that a concession to-day in San Carlos, valued at 1,000 Bolivianos, gives in a single crop 250 fanegas at 8½ Bolivianos, equal to 2,125 Bolivianos, or an annual interest of over 200 per cent.

The following are the conditions on which the lots of the Juana Maria colony are sold to-day:—10 per cent. cash down and the remainder in two years' time, in equal payments, leaving an annual interest of 8 per cent,

San Carlos boasts to-day of two churches, one college, five schools, Juzgado de Paz, police station, a public notary, a doctor and druggist's shop, besides a large number of business houses and industrial establishments, of which the following are some of the principal ones:—Steam mills, belonging to Messrs. De Bouer and Ligel, Anger and Co. (Carlota), Boero Brothers, Meyer, Lubary and others, Business houses:—Figueroa, Boero, Alvarez, Gomez, Goetechy, Place, Martinez' Falco, Bosi, etc.

Carriage and cart factories—Fleury, Chevalier, Borra, Galetti and Giacomo.

Lodging-houses:—
German—Wenkham and Co.
Swiss—Reuteman, F. Ligel.
Italian—Peretti.
French—Fournell.
Bakeries—Serra, Faure.
Butchers' Store—Bergero, F. Ligel.
Timber and Iron Deposits—Koth and Keller, Waldou and Weakhaus.

A proposal has been made to the Municipality to establish public swimming baths on the banks of the river. There will always be professors of the art on the premises to teach and take care of the children. The price of the bath will be 40 cents., with all the necessary articles supplied, and a reduction of 20 per cent. on subscription tickets. A refreshment bar will be on the premises. The manager, Sr. Speiniut, has promised to obtain the necessary license from the National Government for the right to the 40 yards of the river which the baths will be built on.

ENTRE RIOS.

Alvear Colony.

(*Concluded.*)

The area set apart for colonization in this province is about 45 leagues, 741 square squares, which, in addition to the townships of the respective municipalities, colonized for the most part, shows more or less a total of 120 square leagues. Of these 45 leagues 27 leagues 920 squares are already subdivided and in great part colonized according to data supplied by the Topographical Department; there still remain 17 leagues 1421 squares. which will be subdivided as soon as the claims of private parties are defined. The disposable, undivided area appertains to the Colonies Libertad and Colonia Cuevas and the Northern part of the La Paz and Concordia Departments.

In starting and fostering the Colonies of this province three different systems have been followed, principally having reference to the quality of the [illegible] provided for the purpose. When land [illegible] property and the the land is private [illegible] colony is being started by the owner, whose object is to get rid of the land [illegible] at high prices, selling it in lots, the concessions are always taken up by agricultural families of small capital, but sufficient to satisfy the first payments of the purchase and working for their maintenance until their labour produces fruit. Desirous on the one hand of making the capital invested in the purchase and working of the concessions productive, and on the other hand of fulfilling the conditions of their contract, the colonists devote themselves in the heartiest manner to the task of improving their property, in the hope later on of bettering this condition, and at once raise the value of their holdings and secure a future of easy comfort.

The colonies established under these conditions are those quickest settled on, and in the Province of Buenos Aires to-day far the most prosperous, as clearly proved by private individuals, and also Municipals of the Departments Parana, Diamante, Tala, Villaguay, Colon, Uruguay, Villa Urquiza, Gualeguaychu, &c.

Another system, however, of founding colonies on Government lands, consists in granting a concession of these lands to certain companies at a moderate rate, on condition of a colony being started thereon. This mode of procedure would undoubtedly give as good results as the former, if the authorities would oblige the contracting parties to fulfill to the letter the conditions set down in the contract, and also interpose officially in the settlement of prices and conditions of sale, guaranteeing to the colonists the strict tenor of their rights. The contractor should be left at liberty to exact fulfillment of their obligations on the part of the colonists in like manner to the proprietor that establishes colonies on his own lands.

Up to this the colonies established in the province under such conditions have not given the result expected, as the contractors considering themselves secure of their contract, do not comply with their obligations but satisfied with establishing some few families on the grant, in more or less favorable conditions they devote themselves to the development of the woods and cattle runs on the rest of the land.

Another system employed in colonizing these lands is the Government itself establishing and directing the colony. Colonies like the Villa Libertad are established in this manner, and take an intermediate place in point of success between the two former systems, not equal to those established on private lands, managed by the owners, but still better than those conducted by contracting parties.

In these colonies oftentimes persons are received wholly destitute of even the necessaries of life, putting them to the cultivation of the soil not only to make it productive but also to afford such parties a means of subsistence.

It can be readily seen that colonies started by private individuals who have some capital with which to provide food and commence their labours are those that soonest attain a flourishing state. Next to these come those established and directed by the Government, which, although more favourable to the colonists in regard to the conditions that allow them to aspire to the acquisition of land, do not, nevertheless, fulfill the ends of colonization. On this account the necessity of dictating prudent measures is obvious, to concede proper privileges to private enterprise and attract and utilize capital for this laudable object; such a measure is urgently required for the development of the spirit of colonization that has made such a surprising progress in these parts in barely some eight months. It is proved by the founding of several new colonies, and the number of square squares under cultivation in the Province, amounting to almost forty five thousand, if it be remembered that the rains in sowing time seriously impede the scattering of the seed in the furrows.

Government Lands.

The land law of June 5th 1883 having removed the principal drawbacks which the above suffered from, and which had caused extreme depreciation, the Government lands will in future constitute fruitful source of wealth for the province.

The total area of this land, as appears by a plan of the Topographical Department covers an extent of about four hundred and forty square leagues, scattered in fractions throughout the Province those intended for colonization being the largest. As yet there has been no disposition of those lands made in conformity with the new law, and only few petitions have been presented for the sale of small lots that altogether do not exceed one square league. The amount of bills representing the value of lands disposed of in former years amounts to ₣1,673,498 pesos 63 centavos. Of this ₣1 200,-000 represent the guarantee of a loan of land made by the National Bank to the Province on the 10th September 1882; the remainder is set forth in the Finance portfol o.

THE PLATE IN ITALY.

Sr. Garcia, Argentine Minister in London, in a recent note to his Government called attention to the now very favorable tone of the English press respecting the River Plate countries, and mentioned some of the leading English papers, including the *Times*, as distinguished for the friendly notices and articles published on the Plate.

In former years all the papers of Europe attacked the River Plate, its people, customs and Government, and yet, spite of this abuse, emigration from Europe to the Plate year in year out steadily grew. Now our European colleagues have changed their tune, and even in Italy we find the press publishing the most complimentary articles about us. Doubtless this changed tone of the European press will be reflected in the increased figures of our immigration returns, and we expect the total arrivals from Europe this year will reach 100,000, and go on steadily increasing. With much pleasure we reproduce the following remarks of our Italian colleague *Corriere Mercantil de Genova*, as they will be read with deep satisfaction here, not only by Argentines, but by foreigners, whose lives fortunes and families are identified with the fortunes of the Plate—

It is now nearly twenty years ago since the Argentine Republic began to attract European emigration. In 1857 there disembarked in Buenos Aires 4591 emigrants of all the nations of Europe, and increasing year by year, the European emigration figure for 1878 was 35,876. Since then, with regard to the other European nations there has been a pause, neither increasing nor decreasing; the figures, however, show a continued increase for the Italians.

In 1879 Italian emigrants to the Argentine Republic, in a total of 38,000 foreigners, were 14,634, and in 1881 of a total of 32,817 Europeans 20,000 at least were Italians.

In 1882 and 1883 the numbers of our countrymen bound for the Arg. Republic showed still a large increase. In fact in the past year, of those that set out from the port of Genoa for 'America meridional' 31,121 manifested a desire to disembark in Buenos Aires.

It is, however, to be remarked that the 'Sociedad de Navegacion' delivers tickets for Buenos Aires and Montevideo at precisely the same price, so that many without the slightest prejudice might disembark in Montevideo instead of Buenos Aires, which, however, would stand equally well for the reverse case.

Although, however, indirect emigration [illegible] French ports has been very slight, an extraordinary total has been reached out of all proportion to former years. Seeking the cause of this phenomenon I found it was due to temporary emigration on account of the new and extensive works in construction in that Republic.

This is not, however, the place to inscribe a eulogy to the Arg. Republic; but we may at all events affirm that the increased Italian immigration in that young country sufficiently evidences the prosperity of our fellow countrymen in that more than friendly, I may say sister-land. And I am all the more pleased that the Italians there by individual labour have wrested from the other foreigners the first place in agriculture in the fertile province of Santa Fé, and in commerce, industry and art in the very Capital of the Republic.

The Colonization Law of the Republic is amongst the best known in all America, and shows to advantage beside that in force in our colonies. It was proposed to the Italian Government as a model on which to colonize 4,000,000 hectareas of our uncultivated lands by that learned writer Leon Carpi.

It is therefore nothing strange that the current of Italian emigration should tend towards the Argentine Republic and evolve greater proportions day by day, in view of the course pursued by that Government, which directly contrary to that followed by the W. Coast republics, holds out the banner of peace and industry, the parents of progress.

THE RIACHUELO.

The following are some of the new rules and regulations for the Riachuelo Port, and which will be officially published in a few days:—

Vessels cannot cast anchor in the Entrance Channel, nor at a less distance than 200 metres from the buoys that mark it out.

Ships with their yards down ("en desarme") and which have no loading or discharging to do for 8 days, can only anchor in the ante-port, which is included in a straight line drawn from the extreme North end of the port to the machine house in the Plazoleta.

Vessels can anchor abreast on both sides of the river, provided they leave a minimum free passage of 20 metres; and captains, shippers, and agents will be held responsible for any damage arising from violation of this rule and not keeping the prescribed distance.

Steamers, no matter of what horse-power, can only go at half speed within the port.

Every vessel in the port must have a watch on board, and in case the crew be not numerous enough for working the ship, the Resguardo will supply hands, the shipper or consignee afterwards paying the expenses.

Every vessel with inflammable or explosive materials on board must fly a red flag at her mast-head by day and hoist a red light at night. When entering port the Resguardo must be advised, so that an Inspector may be sent, to remain on board till her cargo is discharged. Ships in this case can only anchor in the ante-port, and at not less than 50 metres from other vessels. While they are being unloaded, they must not have more than one craft alongside them at a time, and the explosive materials cannot be transferred to open boats or to any craft of less than five tons, and a red flag must be kept flying at a height of at least three metres from the deck. None of the explosive materials can be placed on the deck or on the wharves, and the carts must be ready at the wharf to take them away, and the carts must also display red flags.

Machinery or pieces of over three tons in weight cannot remain over 24 hours on the wharves, but beams of lumber or iron girders to the number of 50 can remain for 48 hours.

Carts can only remain at any point on the banks while they are loading or unloading.

THE YEARS' IMMIGRANTS.

The Department of Immigration under Mr. Samuel Navarro's administration, has just published its tables for the year, which supply many useful statistics, and which are always worthy of the study of those who possess interests in this country. We find that 422 foreign steamers arrived during the year, of which 149 were English, 107 French, 61 German and 52 Italian. The total arrival of Immigrants was 73,210, of which 50,000 came direct, and the rest by way of Montevideo. In the tables before us we find the religion, nationalities, profession etc. In this long list of professions there are some interesting features. Thus we find 783 shoemakers arrived against 26 lawyers and 27 bankers; men in every walk of life are tumbling into the Plate, 17 vice-Consuls, 894 dress-makers, 139 ballet dancers, 526 merchants and only 89 cooks, 163 singers, 73 confectioners 16 Consuls, 9 Diplomats, 8 dentists, 39 printers, 68 doctors, 35,614 farmers, 4,638 labourers, 194 gardeners, 38 barbers, 119 washerwomen, 42 hatters, 16 telegraphists, 326 bakers, 119 landed proprietors. "En fin" it would tire the general reader to follow through the list. Men of every calling in life are arriving in the Plate from Europe. As a matter of course the Italians as a nationality preponderate; next comes the Gallegos and next the French. The English are very low down in the list and we find in it that Arabs, Moors, Turks, Greeks and Danes now mingle in the crowd of new arrivals at the Plate. It may be a matter of satisfaction to add that as yet we have not had to chronicle the arrival of Chinese or Mormons. We commend these tables to the attention of all since they show the tide that bears us on, and the vital life current that flows into the Plate.

ENGLISH EMIGRATION.

The following official letter is of much importance, and shows that President Roca's incessant efforts to promote a current of emigration from the United Kingdom and Northern Europe generally is slowly bearing fruit. We, for our part, firmly believe that, when the emigrating classes of the U. Kingdom once get thoroughly into their heads the great superiority of this country in the way of climate, soil and cheapness and comfort of living over the United States, Canada and Australia, the current predicted by Mr Garcia will certainly flow to us. Difference of Race and Language is the great obstacle, but Self Interest is still more powerful, and will prevail, in favour of Argentina, in the end. A "sine qua non," however, is a Homestead Law such as they have in the United States, and the sooner Congress passes the measure the better for the country. The following is Mr. Garcia's letter:—

Amongst the numerous and various kinds of correspondence that Y. E's. Department must receive by each mail, Y.E. must have seen that several of the English provincial papers have published most favourable articles on the credit of the Argentine Republic. All of them speak in high terms of the flourishing state of our country, recommending it even enthusiastically as a field for emigration. Thus, while formerly it was difficult to get the English papers to publish a favourable line about our affairs—as it is still on the Continent, where it is merely by chance that any writer of note refers to us—now a day seldom passes without some important reference being made to us in the English Press; while I am inundated with letters asking for particulars as to the advantages the Republic offers to emigrants.

A strong current of English emigration is about to turn towards our shores, and the tone of the daily papers shows that public opinion is favourable and disposed to make the current permanent. It is admitted that the English emigrant is of a hesitating nature, although he has always been described as anxious to know and explore new and virgin lands. Thus, although there are vast regions in the United States and Australia that are still unpopulated, he is now turning his enquiries towards our Pampas and our valleys.

There are, also, special economic reasons for this phenomenon. One of these is the great competition in everything in the United States. Although wages and salaries are high, there the enormous cost of living eats them up, and in face of this laborious existence and the difficulty of saving anything in order to buy land, the emigrant prefers to return to his own country. Two hundred Germans have just arrived in England, on their way back to their native land. This significant fact has attracted great attention, as it confirms the opinions of a member of Parliament who paid the Great Republic a visit for the express purpose of investigating the emigration question, and who published his conclusions in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

If, as I have already said, the English emigrant now and then changes his prèdilections, the Exodus never stops. Witness the two great nations he has founded and built up, the United States and Australia, to say nothing of Canada. Thus, once the current turns towards us, there is good reason to believe that the colonists at the progressive colony of Chupat, and the 20,000 English subjects in the other parts of the Confederation, will multiply till they fill all the land ready for their labour.

Then will flow to that hospitable Argentine land which the settler is ever so loath to leave, the soundest part of those dense British masses—the peasant farmer, the labourer and the artizan chiefly—not the proletariat, who is better suited for mendicity than for work.

Happily, also, the *Times* is on our side and has spontaneously published the long article which I had the honour of sending Y.E., and the object of which was evidently to make amends for its groundless attacks on us not so very long ago.

In view of the results that have attended our propaganda in this Kingdom, and the still more brilliant ones in store, I congratulate the Government, and also myself, on having had a share in bringing them about, without forgetting the incessant labours of the first Secretary of this Legation, Dn Luis Tamini, who has given me great assistance.

God guard Y.E.

Manuel R. Garcia.

THE DENBY ORPHANAGE.

It is a remarkable coincidence that private munificence, which has so long slept in Buenos Aires, should be so suddenly awakened. Only the other day it was our agreeable duty to publish the founding of an Institute for the Blind in this city by Mr. Thomas Drysdale, who has placed the trusteeship of the charity in the hands of the ladies of the Society of Beneficencia. Now it is our thrice-blessed task to announce the bequest of £16,000, or say 80,000 pats, by the late Mr. John Denby to the city of Buenos Aires in trust for the creation and maintenance of a Female Orphanage to be erected in this city.

The majority of our readers will remember Mr. Denby who retired some 18 years ago from the house of Duguid and Co. and settled in Europe where, in the possession of a good fortune, he passed the closing chapters of his life. His early days, however, were passed in this city, and the best years of his life were Buenos Airean. Mr. Denby preserved to the last the greatest interest in a country of his earliest and perhaps happiest associations, and on his death bed bequeathed the sum of eighty thousand pats to found in it a female orphanage which we trust will, in recognition of his munificence, be called the *Denby Orphanage*.

The noble example which Messrs. Drysdale and Denby have set will not be lost sight of by others of our countrymen who have made large fortunes, and who can well spare a few thousand pounds to endow a charity.

The following is an extract from the letter to Mr. Gonzalez, announcing the bequest:—

"My deceased brother was a Porteño at heart, as he resided in Buenos Aires for 17 or 18 years, connected first and for many years with the well-known commercial house of Diego Thompson, and afterwards as managing partner with Thomas Duguid and Company.

"He had a great liking for the River Plate and everything connected with it, and his letters always revealed this; he continually formed plans for visiting it again. Unfortunately, his hopes in this respect were defeated; but, to show his love for the country, his will contains a clause under which a great part of his fortune will eventually revert to the benefit of an orphan asylum in Buenos Aires."

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

At two o'clock on Sunday the electors began to arrive at the Government House, but the Provisional President, Don Carlos Uriosto, did not take his seat till 3 p.m., when business began. The minutes of the previous sitting were read, the President and Secretary were re-elected, and then each Elector handed in a card to the Secretary with his vote. All the votes were for Dr. D'Amico as Governor, and Dr. Mat. Cardoso as Vice Governor. Messrs. Molina, Lamas, Madero and Martinez were named Scrutineers. In a quarter of an hour their onerous work was over, the result was proclaimed, and all went off to congratulate the elected.

The Secretary had 20 carriages at the door, and they were soon occupied and rattling away to Dr. D'Amico's house where the Governor elect and Mrs and Miss D'Amico did the honours at a nice lunch. Mr Uriosto read a short speech, and Mr. Meyer read another, congratulating the Governor-elect, and promising to give H. E. a grand banquet. The whole "posse comitatus" then took leave of Dr and Mrs D'Amico and drove to Dr Cardoso's house, where another lunch disappeared and the speeches were read over again. The Electors then went home.

ROSARIO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

February 15th.

An advertizement, which is published by the National Bank in Rosario, has arrested my attention. In Bolivian money, days now happily gone for ever, the National Bank, to assimilate its emission of fuertes to the universal type, printed notes of various denominations, the value being calculated in Bolivian. Thus a 75 cent note was equivalent to 1 dol, a 3 dol. note to 4 dollars, and a 15 dollar note to 20 Bolivian dollars, at the then value of the nasty coin. The consequence was, the bank soon had a large circulation afloat of these convenient notes. When the Bolivian silver fell to 64 per cent, the Bank began redeeming these notes at that figure; that is to say, for their 75 cent fuerte note, intended to represent the value of 1 Bolivian dol., but emitted in fuertes, they only pay 64 cents fuertes. My morals have become a little obtuse from a long residence in South America, were they not so, I think I should incline to the opinion that the morals of the National Bank are, to say the least, not the strictest. And, I have a question to ask in reference to another point in the advertisement. The Bank gives the public 30 days' time in which to present the notes for redemption, after which the Bank considers itself exonerated from any obligation to pay. Has the Bank a right to fix a term for the repudiation of its debts, independently of the limitation laws of the country?

The Government of Mendoza presents itself again before the country with the exposition of an honest and progressive administration. The revenue of the province is only about 140 thousand dollars, and they spend 85 thousand in education. Half of this, I suppose, is paid by the National Government. The present Administration has reduced the public debt from 364 thousand to 107 thousand dollars.

The number of head of cattle exported to Chile in 1882 was 14,489, of the value of about half a million of dollars. In 1883 the exportation amounted to 56,649 head, with a value of 1,700,000 dollars. The progress made in the wine trade is relatively very great. In 1881 the exportation was 2,712 half-pipes, of 162,660 gallons; in 1882 it was 4,510, and in 1883 it had amounted to 7,648 half-pipes. or nearly half a million of gallons. The neighbouring province of San Juan is, however, a much more important wine-producing province than Mendoza. In the latter, the people dedicate themselves more to growing wheat and alfalfa. We have already seen the wonderful impulse given to the trade of the northern provinces by the Tucuman railway; the same result may be expected on a larger scale when the rails reach Mendoza and San Juan. The inhabitants of these Andine provinces are more industrious than those of the northern provinces, where there is a large sprinkling of the Quichua blood. San Juan, in particular, is noted for the industry of all classes; even the ladies do not scruple to keep stores of the rich products of their vineyards and orchards, in their houses, and retail them to the public. Every one works there. In this respect San Juan is a pattern to the rest of the Republic. It is true, the province has a rather unenviable reputation for a kind of bastard patriotism, which leads to the immolation of Governors. There is a Marcus Brutus, a Casius, a Casca, a Trebonius, a Cimber, or a Cinna in every street in San Juan, always ready to "remove" an obnoxious Julius Cæsar.

The two shipwrecked sailors, thrown on an unknown coast, were, to their great comfort, convinced they were in a civilized country by coming to a gallows. We are still far off from that perfection of civilization in the Argentine Republic. But there are other favourable indications. There is now a considerable number of candidates for the gallows that are finding their way to the Plate. The fact, that this class of people are attracted to the country is not a bad sign, for it proves that the credit of the Republic for prosperity and wealth is being disseminated throughout the world. This thought struck me on seeing a number of Bohemian gypsies perambulating our streets, fat, stalwart men, women and children impudently demanding money from passers by. They have evidently heard that Argentine towns are paved with silver dollars.

Talking of the swindling going on with National money, it is amusing to see the virtuons indignation of the *Capital* at the retail people, who insist on calling a ten cent National coin the equivalent of a Bolivian rial. The former subscription for the *Capital* was two dollars Bolivianos, or 128 cents National, but the crafty old lady, on changing the subscription to the National type, placed it at 1½ dollar, making a clean advance in the price of 22 cents per month, or 2 dollars 64 cents per annum. Say the *Capital* has 1,500 subscribers, it gains over and above its former subscription, 3,960 National dollars a year. People who grumble at paying 5 cents for a half rial cigar, pay the advanced price of the *Capital* without observation: but that paper had better keep its virtuous indignation bottled up, for it was the very first in Rosario to take advantage of the change in the monetary type to turn a not very honest penny.

When a good man dies, it is a loss not only to the community in which he lived but to humanity in general. The wide-spread sorrow, not limited to the English colony, caused by the premature decease of the Rev. Mr. Lett, is the mute but eloquent testimony of his great and uncommon virtues. The purity of his life, his unpremeditated abnegation, his unlimited benevolence and charity, were characteristics of this excellent man's life, so well known that it would be idle to dwell on them. It is sufficient to say he was a martyr to his exaggerate ideas of duty. The spontaneous gathering of people, native as well as foreign, was a proof of the love and respect in which he was held. As the solemn service for the dead was read and sung in the church before the coffin was placed on the hearse, the building was surrounded by a large and sorrowing crowd, many of whom had experienced the generous kindness of the "Pastor Ingles." The funeral was the most numerously attended of any I have witnessed at an English burial in this country. His last moments were as peaceful as his exemplary life promised them to be, and thus, comparatively young in years but old in Christian abnegation and good words, Francis Neville Lett has quitted for ever the scene of his useful labours. We who remain are the losers, not he.

W. P.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

On Saturday at 2 p.m,, the interesting ceremony of handing to the Lord Mayor a letter of thanks from the Mayor of Washington, for the Federalization gold medal which Mr. Alvear sent him took place. To give the act additional importance and cordiality General Osborn, United States Minister, presented the letter himself. Unusual preparations were made in the Town Hall, and a recherché lunch, supplied by the famed, "Confiteria del Aguila," was laid in the Lord Mayor's private bureau. The artillery band was drawn up in front of the Town Hall, and played excellent music at intervals.

With true American punctuality General Osborn arrived, sharp to time. H.E. was accompanied by Mr. Willis Baker, U. S. Vice-Consul, and Mr. Honoré, whose daughter is married to General Grant's son. The Lord Mayor, the President of the Deliberative Council, all the Aldermen and Town Councillors and the superior officials of the Municipality received the Minister in the grand saloon. After the usual bows and remarks about the weather, the tramway muddle etc., the Lord Mayor took up position at the head of a table on which was the framed illuminated letter of the Mayor of Washington, covered with the glorious old Stars and Stripes, made of the finest silk that ever left Lyons.

After a short pause, to let the band finish the playing of "Hail Columbia," the first notes of which it had commenced while General Osborn was ascending the stairs, and as the last strain of the National Anthem of his country died away, the General rose and read the following address, in English:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Mayor, and Honourable Members of the Council of the Capital.

As a Minister and Servant of my Goverment, I frequently receive despatches, containing instructions imposing duties which are exceedingly agreeable and pleasant for me to discharge.

In the recent past a despatch of such a character from my Chief, the Hon. Secretary of State, reached me containing instructions directing me to present to Your Excellency, which I now do, in the name and on behalf of the Hon. Commisioners of the City of Washington and the District of Columbia, this letter, in reply to one of Your Excellency's of a former date, and in acknowledgment of the beautiful and artistic Medal which I had the honour to present, more than a year ago, to the Hon. Commissioners in Your Excellency's name, in commemoration of the Federalisation of the City of Buenos Aires as the Capital of the Argentine Republic.

The delay of this reply in reaching Your Excellency at an earlier date, the cause cannot be found with the Honourable Commissioners, but rather with its peculiar lodgment and detention in the House of Customs of a neighbouring State.

Mr. Mayor, the Honorable Commissioners of the Capital of my Government could be guilty of no delay or neglect, for no authorities of the Capital of any Nation could have accepted Your Excellency's letter and Medal presented with greater pirde and satisfaction.

They well knew that the medal not only commemorated the capitalization of this grand old City of Buenos Aires, but it commemorated the solution of one of the most delicate and most difficult problems with which a nation has to deal. I can well assure Your Excellency that the Hon. Commisioners, knowing that a master hand is at the helm of this Capital as well as that of this Republic, will watch with peculiar and intense interest the progress and prosperity of your Capital, which has already marched, in numbers, up to almost a half a million of inhabitants—an ancient City, full of wealth, refinement and ambition, a city *par excellence*, beyond every and all cities in this part of this New World known as South America, and well worthy of the honour and dignity conferred upon her by the Republic.

In these beautiful and delicate courtesies exchanged between the capitals of the two Republics, some there may be who can see in them nothing of importance; but your Excellency and the Hon. Commissioners at Washington already see it the near future those more substantial courtesies and intercourse which will follow, and which arise from the experience and experiments of each, the working of which will aid in building up our system of governments more perfectly in accordance with those grand and ever-living principles of liberty and justice so dear to us all.

The Lord Mayor replied in brief but appropriate terms: He thanked the Mayor and Corporation of Washington for the honour done to the Municipality of this city by sending their beautifully illuminated note, an honour that no previous Municipality of this city had ever before been paid, and which was rendered doubly acceptable in coming through the hands of so distinguished a man as General Osborn, who had rendered such important services to this country at very critical moments. His Lordship went on to say that the courtesy shown was what was to be expected from the Municipality of the great Capital of North America, and he appreciated it to the very highest degree. He begged General Osborn to transmit to the Mayor and Corporation of Washington the hearty thanks of their colleagues in Buenos Aires, and then, suddenly turning to the General, the Lord Mayor embraced him and led him off, arm-in-arm, to lunch, the rest following, while the Artillery band struuk up "Haste to the Wedding."

When some progress had been made towards the disappearance of all the delicacies of the season on the table, General Osborn rose, with a full bumper of champagne in his right hand, and gave the following soldier-like toast, short, sweet and to the point:—

Gentlemen,

During my military apprenticeship I was always taught that the result of foughten fields always depends on the kind of leader the army has. I drink to the best leader that the Municipality of Buenos Aires—the finest capital city in South America—has ever had.

The whole company here rose to their feet with great enthusiasm and responded to the General's toast with three times three and one cheer more for the Lord Mayor, who briefly but eloquently expressed his thanks, and drank General Osborn's health. Gen. Osborn retired, accompanied to the vestibule by the Lord Mayor, the President of the Council and the whole body, the band again striking up "Hail Columbia,' as the General and his party left.

It is worthy of remark, that this pleasant occasion is the first on which any Foreign Minister has ever made an official appearance in the Town Hall of Buenos'Aires.

The following is the text of the letter of the Corporation of Washington:—

Commissioners' Office, District of Columbia.
Washington, Feb. 15, 1888.

To His Honor Dn. Torquato de Alvear, Mayor of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic,

Esteemed Sir,

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, United States of North America, are charged by the Municipal Government of Washington to beg you to accept a letter of thanks for the gold medal specially struck to commemorate the establishing of the city of Buenos Aires as capital of the Argentine Republic, and which you so courteously sent us through the hands of General Osborn, Minister Resident of the United States.

In thanking you, in the name of the city of Washington, for this honour, we fervently hope, Mr. Mayor, that the noble efforts for Liberty that have made the history of your ancient city so memorable in the past may bear fruit in the peace, progress and prosperity of your Municipality and your Republic, the Capital of which is now known to be so in fact, as it was formerly in name.

We have the honour to be,
Esteemed Sir,
Your obedient servants,
J. R. West,
J. R. Morgan,
J. G. Lindeaker, U.S. Mayor.
Commissioners of Columbia District.

Colonel Solá, Governor of Salta, arrived here on Wednesday and, our Argentine colleagues say, was entertained that night at a grand *lunch* in the Hotel de Londres. We hope they wont take it badly if we inform them that lunch is a meal taken between breakfast and dinner, so, unless a man dines at 1 o'clock in the morning, a meal taken at 8 p.m. of the previous day cannot be called lunch. Yet, after all, what's in a name? If the cook and the cellar be good, it does not matter whether you call the feast lunch, tea or tiffin.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

Indignation meetings in this city are not usual, and we believe Sunday's effort was about the first attempt of the kind since the days of Rivadavia. The public of Buenos Aires is imbued with such a high sense of prudence, and, we may add, respectability, that indignation, although oftentimes individually felt is never collectively expressed. Whether a vice or a virtue, we must all confess to a larger share of indifference than most publics. To say that the meeting in question was a failure would be an error, since the theatre was tolerably well filled and the condemnatory resolutions were unanimously passed; but the whole affair passed off so quietly, the speeches were so tame, and the absence of many of our most prominent politicians so remarkable, that whatever, may be the private indignation of the citizens at the murder of Senator Gomez, their public condemnation of the crime lacks that wild enthusiasm of expression which we all looked for, and all expected at such a meeting.

Dr. del Valle took the chair and called the meeting to business. In his usual eloquent style he explained what they had assembled for, and was much applauded: Still his discourse was too short for an invective, and lacked both solemnity and fire to lift the roof. Sr. A. B. Sarmiento, who acted as secretary to the meeting, and who is nephew of the great Sarmiento, read his uncle's telegrams and the resolutions. Dr. Leandro Alem, notwithstanding his weak health, made a very good speech, quiet, orderly and to the point, and Dr. Achaval, editor of the *Union*, threw a grain of salt into the affair by lifting the coffin lid and throwing the blame of the whole business on the Mitristas.

There is not much to add, save that at ½ past 3 o'clock the meeting was dissolved and its record passed into history. The occasion was certainly one for a Danton or Mirabeau, but we have none amongst us. Verily we believe, had the meeting been called to protest against the ten cents tramway fare, there would have been more life and spirit in the proceedings—but many circumstances conspired against the success of the movement: Dr. Avellaneda was sick in bed—old Sarmiento was away in Chile, Dr. J. C. Gomez was also unable to attend, the Lord Mayor had given the movement no countenance. It was Sunday and in Summer, and few allowed their indignation to bring them in from the quintas and suburbs to be fried alive in a hot theatre. The slave who murdered Senator Gomez was neither cursed nor apostrophysed as he should have been: The old Greeks beat us hollow in their indignation at political murder. Gomez has perished and we are all indignant, but there is no mistaking the fact that much of the moral indignation expressed is flavored with politics, and to measure our just indignation at so great a crime by the affair in the theatre would, perhaps, be the severest sarcasm upon our morals as a people.

The following were the resolutions:—

Buenos Aires, Feb., 17th 1884.

Interpreting the sentiments of the nation at large, in honour of Argentine civilization, and in defence of the dignity of the political parties of the country, the inhabitants of the Capital of the Republics in public meeting this day assembled, to express indignation at the murder of Lt. Colonel A. Gomez, National Senator for San Juan, and the attempted murder of Dr. Gil, Governor of the province, and of Drs. Doncel and Mallea, Governor and Vice-Governor elect, declare, in the face of the nation:—

1st—Political assassination is an atrocious crime that should be execrated as a weapon in party warfare.

2nd—Assassination can never be a purely political crime, and political murderers, their instigators and abettors, should be tried as ordinary criminals.

3—The National dignity, social tranquillity and the future of our institutions imperiously demand that political murder be anathemized and punished in the severest manner.

4th—In accordance with these principles, the citizens assembled at this meeting do condemn and execrate the horrible crime perpetrated on the person of Senator Gomez on the 6th inst., and ask all inhabitants of the republic, native and foreign, to unite with us in demanding the punishment of the criminals; And we hereby Resolve—that these declarations be published in the newspapers of the Capital and of the whole republic; that they be communicated to the Government of San Juan, and also to the Gomez family with a sincere expression of our condolence.

The President of the Committee then called on all those present who approved the Resolutions to stand up. Every man in the theatre, big and little, at once jumped to his feet, and the meeting then broke up.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT

The proposal presented by Mr. Cassels on last Saturday to the Municipality, on behalf of the Brush Electric Co. of the United States, for electric lighting, which is attracting so much attention, and has been so favorably commented on by the leading newspapers, was made, we observe, in accordance with the stipulations laid down in the call for tenders, which required that all proposals for systems of lighting, other than gas, should be preceded or accompanied by a public exhibition of the same. The date for receiving petitions for space, wherein to carry on these exhibitions, expired on Saturday, the Brush Co. being the only applicant.

They desire to effect a preliminary exhibition in four squares in the principal part of the city, strictly in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Municipality; but they consider that the stipulated term, thirty days, is too short for forming a correct opinion of the light, and therefore as a basis for a definite contract, it is proposed to continue the light without intermission for one year, and without any onus for the Municipality, who have only been asked to loan a suitable site to erect machinery, or in default of such a site to indemnify the expenses, by handing over to the contractors the amounts that would be paid for the gas lamps that are replaced by the electric light.

Besides this it is offered to illuminate the Municipal Council Chamber by means of incandescent lamps of the "Swan" pattern. We cannot understand why there should be the slightest hesitation in accepting such a fair and reasonable proposal.

In connection with this we should state that the Brush Electric light has been definitely and permanently adopted by the Provincial Government for La Plata, after the most searching and careful investigation conducted by their engineer during 50 days at the Onze Station and 30 days at La Plata itself, where the light has given perfect satisfaction in every respect. The Plant there has been purchased, and large orders have been given for further machinery: sufficient probably to light up a town of 30,000 inhabitants.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND LA PLATA.

The definite adoption of the Electric Light as the future illuminant of that truly wonderful city La Plata is an event which we think deserves more than a casual notice.

Already the magnificent lamps of the Brush system, raised on temporary wooden towers one hundred feet high, are nightly doing their work of illuminating over a square mile of the rising city.

The nearly finished public buildings in all their grand vastness, the hundreds of workmen's tents, the myriads of bricks, the tons of building material, and the 500 private houses that already are finished or in course of construction, present a curious and novel scene under the rays of these eight artificial suns. So well diffused is the light, and so powerful the lamps that all the work of carting and handing material could be carried on at night within a radius of more than 1000 yards from the central tower. These wooden towers, however, are only temporary, they have done their work of demonstrating the advantage of powerful electric lamps placed at high altitudes, but they must now give place to permanent structures, the first of which has just arrived. It is an elegant iron tower of delicate construction, made from gas piping, 150 feet high from the ground, and will sustain four of these powerful lamps, of 4000 candle power each, on its summit. This will stand in the central plaza.

No doubt was ever entertained from the night of the inauguration in regard to what the final result would be of the trial, and as soon as sufficient time had been allowed for careful investigations to be carried on by the government engineers and technical men, who were summoned to examine the apparatus and test the whole plant by thorough experiments, the order was given for the permanent adoption of the system.

Two Government electricians have been appointed whose special duty it will be to attend to the electric plant, and all the further machinery and lamps they will require for illuminating a city of 30,000 inhabitants has been ordered from the U. States.

We have pleasure therefore in chronicling this the first permanent and definite adoption of the electric light in the Argentine Republic. We mark it as the commencement of a new departure in public lighting. We foresee all the more important cities of the various provinces sending deputations to La Plata to report upon the Electric light there, with the object of adopting it themselves, and we trust this example of the precious new Capital will not be lost upon our own Municipales here.

We offer our congratulations to the agents of the Brush Company, who after so long a time of patient work have gained such marked success as the first result of their perseverance. Unless we are much mistaken it will lead to much larger and important business, at all events it gives their Company a sure foothold in this country.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. LETT.

With profound regret we announce to our readers the death of this most highly esteemed gentleman who, during his long residence in this city previous to his removal to Rosario, endeared himself to all by the examplary discharge of his duties as English protestant clergyman.

The telegram announcing Mr. Lett's death has come so suddenly upon us that we are enable at so short a notice to give our readers a sketch of the long and valued services of this lamented gentleman; but the survivors of the dread yellow fever year will well remember his unceasing and heroic attention here and in Barracas when the pall of death was spread over the whole city. Active, zealous and liberal the Rev. Mr. Lett was esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Of late years he has filled the very important position of English Protestant Chaplain in Rosario where by his untiring zeal he has formed important parochial interests that otherwise would not exist. Nor did Mr. Lett limit his services to his parish, he visited the estancias and colonies etc., wherever he found members of his church residing, and even as far up as Cordova he extended his parochial jurisdiction.

The Rev. Mr. Lett first came to this country, we believe, as a Missionary Clergyman to Patagonia, and came up to Buenos Aires when Mr. Ford was English Chaplain. At the death of Mr Ford he took temporary charge of the parish and filled Mr. Ford's place. During the yellow fever year his services will ever be remembered. Morning, noon and night he was out attending the sick, he never flinched a moment in that terrible time, and when Dr Smith was named Chaplain he acted for some time as his curate, and we believe founded the Barracas Institute. He was named to Rosario (on the death of Rev. Mr. Coombe, some time about the year 1875,) where he has ever since remained until now called to another and a better world.

Mr. Lett died from an acute attack of "pulmonia" and typhoid fever. The regret at his early demise will not be limited to his parish, nor yet to the members of his Congregation; his valued services in the Plate will long be remembered, and we are safe to say that his good deeds will not be interred with his bones. On behalf of the whole foreign community we tender to his widow and family every expression of sympathy at their inexpressible loss.

Peace to his ashes.

THE LATE REV. MR. LETT.

We received yesterday the following letter from Rosario. It speaks for itself, and also to the hearts of the whole British community, even of those who never had the privilege of knowing the good and zealous clergyman who has been cut off in the prime of life and in the discharge of his duty. The widow and the orphan have special claims everywhere, but nowhere could they be greater or better founded than those which now come to us from Rosario from the widow and children of the much lamented Rev. Mr. Lett, and we feel certain the response will be generous:—

Rosario de Santa Fe,
Feb. 14, 1894.

Sir,

In consequence of the death of the Rev. F. M. Lett, a public meeting was held on Monday, the 11th inst., to initiate the "Lett Memorial Fund," for the benefit of the widow and orphans, at which I was requested to inform you that, in conjunction with the following gentlemen,

Rev. G. Spilsbury, B. A. Messrs. Mulhall, J. Potts, E. Casey, C. Trevor Mold, J. Ramsay, H. Marrs, M. Forrester, G. Cooper and Professor Kyle.

You were nominated to aid in raising subscriptions to the above fund in B. Aires and district.

The committee being aware of your friendly feeling towards the deceased, and confiding in your sympathy with those bereft, beg that you will kindly consent to co-operate with Mr. Potts, who has been asked to take such initiatory steps as may be deemed desirable for the furtherance of our common object.

Thanking you in anticipation,
I remain,
Yours truly,
Albert Knight, Hon. Sec.

E. T. Mulhall, Esq.,
Standard Office, Buenos Aires.

Some of the papers say the political news from Santa Fe is grave, but nobody has been buried, as there has been no fighting or cracked skulls as yet. It is devoutly to be hoped that there will be nothing done that may lead to another Indignation Meeting.

C. W. STEVENS.

A great misfortune has befallen our National Observatory at Cordoba. Chalmers W. Stevens, a young man of great promise, one of the most valuable assistants of Dr. Gould, was struck by lightning on the morning of the 16th inst. and killed instantaneously. The news spread rapidly through the city, causing deep sorrow among the many friends whom his sterling worth and genial temperament had gained for him during a residence of nearly five years.

By birth a citizen of Claremont, N.H., United States, he early fitted himself by hard study under many disadvantages, for a leading place in his profession as an engineer, and since joining the staff of the Observatory in 1879, had particularly distinguished himself by mechanical skill. Important improvements of his in the anemomoter and in automatic thermometers, are already recognised by European scientists as most valuable additions to the appliances of meteorology.

On Sunday morning at eight o'clock some three score of his friends met at the house of Dr. Gould. The inner patio, which is roofed in and separated from the garden by flowers and creeping plants, formed a mortuary chapel, where the coffin, covered with wreaths of flowers and ever-greens, rested on tressels. The first part of the English burial service was read by Mr. Tyerman, the English chaplain, and concluded with the hymn

"Brief life is here our portion."

The coffin lid was then removed and the assembly passed round to take a last look on those features which they had known instinct with life, health and hearty good-will. After which the coffin, covered as before, was carried to the hearse, and conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery. Here the rest of the burial service was read, the body was lowered into the grave, and after the concluding prayer, the assembly joined in the hymn

"Thy will be done."

Dr. Gould, in a voice much broken by emotion, spoke a few words of tribute to the deceased, characterizing him as one who to a manly frame and intellect joined a manly soul, and who to untiring diligence in his profession added a friendly disposition and a blameless life.

These words found warm echo in the hearts of those present, who though of many nations, Americans, Argentines, English, Germans, Danes, French and Italians, were all united in one common sorrow for the untimely loss of one whose brotherly love knew no distinction among men, of race or language, when there was any call upon him for aid or sympathy.

In his own country Mr. Stevens left behind him an aged father and stepmother who loved him as though he were her own son. Having almost completed a five years term, he had recently obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting them during the present year. They never will see him more in this world, but it may be of some consolation to them in their sorrow, that they have deep sympathy with them in their loss, from all who knew him during his residence in South America. He was the life of his comrades at the Observatory, and his death has brought sorrow into many a circle, where the remembrance of his social talents and kindly heart will for many years keep his memory green.

REMINISCENCES.

The Rev. Francis Neville Lett, whose name is a household word with those English-speaking residents of Buenos Aires who passed through the yellow fever epoch, is no more.

Those who then had the sad privilege of emulating him in a certain measure, will remember how, within the sphere of his action he towered above every other figure in his untiring self-devotion; and how, himself consumed with the fever, with which he was completely saturated, his pulse over one hundred, his tongue black and his visage haggard, he notwithstanding would give himself no rest, wearing out three and four horses per day, as he hurried from one scene of woe to another, carrying not only religious consolation, but likewise medicines, and organizing assistance for the helpless and forsaken, for in many instances the ties of friendship and kindred proved unavailing in that dark and gloomy time which has had no parallel in this century. We wondered how he could live through the toil and excitement of those fearful days, so shattered and care-worn, yet scarcely taking any rest. Who that knew him then can ever forget the man? And such as he was then, such he continued to be ever since. His favorite haunts were the bedsides of the sick and the dying. What priceless balm of consolation these reminiscences must have been to his own soul, as the fatal hour drew near, if he were conscious of his approaching translation

"Happy release from the cares and troubles of this life; happy memory redolent with the fragrance of noble deeds; happy heritage of never-to-be-forgotten heroism for wife and children; noble, most noble example to all those whose privilege it was to know the man.

W. D. J.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

February 7th to 21st, 1884

Two lots of estancia—one 8,500 x 9,411 metres, the other 9,300 x 8,602 metres—situated in Bahia Blanca, have been sold for 80,000$ m/n. Mr. N. Mendez, seller; Mr. T. Mendez, buyer.

The earthworks of the Western Railway branch from Pergamino to Rojas have been completed. The rails of the permanent way are being now nailed down, and the branch will be soon opened to the public.

Seven leagues of land situated in the Xth Section of National Territories on the Rio Colorado have been sold at the rate of $60,000 % per league. Seller Dr. Alston; buyer, Dr. Diego Alvear.

One estancia of three leagues of land with house, etc, situated in the 'Partido' of Coronel Suarez, has been sold for $60,000 m/n. Seller, Mr. Miranda; buyer, Messrs. Imas and Rivero.

Eight thousand hectares of land, situated in the district of Colonel Pringles, have been sold for $1,000,000%. Seller, Mr. Noveira and Lasiaustra; buyer, Mr. Prado.

Messrs W. Tisdel & Co. propose to the capitalists of this market the formation of a Steam Navigation Company for the river Parana and its affluents, a scheme which if carried out as stipulated in the circular of Messrs. Disdle & Co. and well managed will no doubt find handsome results. Messrs Tisdel & Co. propose the construction of nine small steamers as follows:—

Four steamers costing $40,500 each, with 18 inches draught of water, 120 feet long, 20 feet broad, a capacity of 150 tons for cargo, accommodation for fifty first-class and 100 second-class passengers.

Two steamers for the navigation of the affluents of the Parana of 16 inches draught, sixty feet long, fifteen feet broad, thirty tons capacity for cargo, and accommodation for forty passengers, at a cost of $16,000 each. Three steamers for the service between Buenos Aires and the stations on the Parana, of 3 feet draught, 130 feet long, 22 feet broad, 200 tons cargo, and accommodation for 75 first-class and 125 second-class passengers, to cost $46,500 each. The total capital invested in steamers would be $333,500; the constructors would take 25 o/o of this amount in shares of the company, the remainder to be paid in four instalments of 62,531$25 each. The new company to be called the Excelsior. There is ample room for the formation of this new company; the idea is an excellent one. The first class of these steamers drawing 18 inches of water would be very suitable for the navigation of the Rio Negro in the South, if the engines were powerful and could steam at the rate of say 10 miles an hour against a river current of 5 miles per hour. A Steam-lighter Company is also talked of in this market. Another excellent idea.

The statutes of the Anglo-Argentine Land Company—capital £100,000 in one hundred shares of £1,000 stg. each—have been submitted to the National Government for approval. The formation of these land companies is one of the chief feature of the onward march of the country. Land is the back-bone of the progress of the Republic—the very best and most promising investment in this country, where the value of land must continue rising in proportion to the increasing numbers of our animals and of the inhabitants, whose numbers are swelled by a steady current of immigration.

The sale of 6 leagues of land in the 2nd Provincial Section, near Guamini, is reported at 170,000 m/c per league: Mr W. White, broker.

Respecting the 30 million loan authorized for Public Works by the last Congress, we understand, that the Minister of Hacienda, Dr. Plaza, does not at present intend to offer it for negotiation. It stands over for four months.

Business in good estancia lands and good camps we learn from the brokers is very brisk, and some large and important sales have been effected these days, but the prices and terms are reserved. We hear of the sale of several leagues of land on the Rio Colorado at $60,000 % per league, which seems cheap; and also of the sale of a "rodeo" of mestizo cattle in the Bragado district at 240 "al corte."

Messrs. J. P. Boyd y Co have obtained the important contract to supply coal during 1884 for the great Water Works' machinery and the San Isidro Brick factories. These are two very important contracts. The same firm has secured the contract to supply coal to the Riachuelo Works.

Five leagues of land about Carhue on the other side of the Vth meridian are reported sold at the rate of 150,000 m/c per league. Buyer an English capitalist. A league of land in the Xth Section, letter B, no. 25, has been bought by an Englishman for 105,000%. This is the highest price paid for land in that distant section. Some of the lands of the Xth Section, especially those on the Colorado river, are stated to be of the very best description—at least all lands in the Colorado valley must be exceedingly fertile.

The following comparative figures of the trade returns of the B. Aires Custom House for the months of January 1883 and 1884 will be read with interest:—

	Jan. 1883.	Jan. 1884.
Imports..	$5,000,664	$4,915,956
Exports..	5,488,899	6,907,224
	$10,489,563	$11,823,180

The imports and exports of last month were distributed as follows:—

	Imports from.	Exports to.
	$ m/n.	$ m/n.
Germany...	579,757	1,119,829
Belgium....	327,574	1,541,069
Brazil......	196,978	28,117
Chile......	—	32,719
Spain	446,755	42,756
U. States...	418,499	303,709
France.....	1,014,487	3,486,030
Italy.......	250,855	108,703
Holland....	86,439	—
Paraguay ..	58,768	12,292
Portugal...	2,479	—
Gt. Britain.	1,424,584	214,033
Uruguay...	108,781	13,788
Various....	—	4,179
Total..	4,915,956	6,907,224

Thus the total trade of January through this Custom House amounted to 11,820,000 m/n; of this amount 4,500,000 m/n figure for imports from and exports to France, who occupies the first rank in the list of countries trading with the R. Plate; Belgium comes second with 1,805,000 m/n; Germany third with 1,700,000 m/n; England fourth with 1,600,000 m/n. France stands far and away first on the list.

According to official figures—not yet quite complete—the trade of the Argentine Republic in 1883 was as follows:—

Imports	76,019,214 m/n
Exports	60,082,230
	136,101,444 m/n

Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, 1882, we see—

	Imports.	Exports.
1882....	$61,246,179	$60,389,056
1883....	76,019,214	60,082,230

Thus imports of 1883 shew an increase of 15 millions over 1882, and exports are more or less stationary in the comparison. The slight falling off in exports of 1883 as compared with 1882 is purely nominal, as export figures of several small Custom Houses up rivers have not yet been received to complete the accounts of the year. Thus all the economical lore poured out on the supposed falling off of exports is pure moonshine and falls to the ground; the stationary condition of exports is nevertheless worthy of consideration, and the following comparative figures of our principal staples of export in this regard will be read with much interest. Thus the export of hides, sheepskins, tallow and maize shew a falling off as compared with the previous or preceding years. In the export of hides and sheepskins, for instance, we see that the figures stand as follows for the last eight years:—

	Number of hides.	Kilos of sheepskins.
1876....	2,325,000	27,598,000
77....	2,489,000	27,849,000
78....	2,239,000	27,849,000
79....	2,337,000	25,089,000
80....	2,791,000	29,077,000
81....	2,193,000	22,340,000
82....	1,945,000	22,353,000
83....	1,934,000	26,527,000

The export of hides has fallen off considerably, whilst that of sheepskins shews an increase as compared with 1881 and 1882, and a decrease as compared with 1880; hides have fallen off from 2,791,000 in 1881 to 1,934,000 in 1883—a remarkable decrease. The export of wool, meantime, shews a steady advance, whilst that of tallow is decreasing:—

	Wool. Kilos.	Tallow. Kilos.
1876....	89,276,000	37,463,000
1877....	97,344,000	27,431,000
1878....	81,894,000	21,097,000
1879....	92,112,000	15,454,000
1880....	97,518,000	11,862,000
1881....	104,757,000	19,687,000
1882....	111,000,000	18,434,000
1883....	118,404,000	15,815,000

Not long ago a native colleague wrote a long windy article endeavouring to prove that the export of wool of 1883 was under that of 1882. The above figures are sufficient refutation of all the arguments produced. The export of wool increased 17,400,000 kilos in 1883, instead of showing a falling off of 17,000,000 kilos, as argued by the financial wiseacre. The export of tallow has fallen from 39,400,000 kilos in 1876 to 16,000,000 in 1883—a falling off quite as remarkable as that in hides, and collateral to some extent. On another occasion we will seize the opportunity of producing the figures of the export of cereals, which, if we except maize, shew an extraordinary development in a very few years. As fast as hides and tallow are falling off cereals are filling up the void, and before long this country will become a considerable grain exporter.

The following figures of the export of cereals for the last few years will suffice for the moment:—

	$ m/n
1876	429,000
1877	603,000
1878	486,000
1879	2,156,000
1880	784,000
1881	1,436,000
1882	4,242,000
1883	4,725,000

Operation in linseed are pretty active, but shipments are slow in view of the many delays occasioned by scarcity of rolling stock and bad and deficient management at the railway stations. High prices continued to be paid, and the growers of the grain are making much money. Several firms are paying as high as 12 $% per arr. outside; a splendid price indeed and far above the quotations of last year.

Mr. William Woodgate, having purchased Mr. Rugeroni's share in the Ostrich farm at Merlo, the firm of Woodgate & Rugeroni is dissolved and the business will henceforward be carried on by Mr. Woodgate. We hear the most favorable news about the business which is now prospering and looking better than ever.

The sale of a flock of 1850 mestizo Lincoln sheep, in Bragado, on Sr Miro's estancia is reported at 31 m/c 'al corte,' Mr. Mulhall buyer. The sheep go to the Loreto camp. Four thousand mestizo sheep bought in partidos Giles and Salto at 32 and 34 m/c 'al corte', also for the Loreto camps, buyer Mr Thomas Leahy; also 1600 mestizo sheep now being driven up from the Bragado camps to the Loreto lands by the owner Mr Bryan Rooney, who owns half a league of land in the Loreto.

An enterprising party has started brickmaking in La Plata by machinery. The bricks turned out are mixed with Portland cement and become hard as granite. The machines turn out a large number per day, and we understand that the maker has obtained an important contract to supply these bricks for the Ensenada port.

The sale of four leagues of camp in the 3rd Section Nacional, for 150,000 % per league, is reported; Mr. Melchor R. Rom, broker. The land is West of the Salinas Grandes and 40 miles North-west of Bahia Blanca.

The following statistics regarding the number of horned cattle in the several partidos is taken from our colleague, *La Campaña*, and may be considered as near the mark as any that have yet been published. The numbers of cattle in the following partidos for the year 1882 were:—

Rodriguez	10,200
Conchas	6,200
Zarate	26,600
Pilar	12,220
Baradero	42,636
San Pedro	40,300
San Nicolas	20,000
San Antonio	33,260
Arrecifes	66,500
Salto	80,600
Ramallo	35,700
E. de la Cruz	14,800
Giles	10,414
Carmen	18,100
Rojas	251,600
Pergamino	245,500
Junin	142,000
Lincoln	485,000
9 de Julio	324,500
Chacabuco	95,000
Bragado	105,000
Chivilcoy	48,600
25 de Mayo	260,300
Mercedes	20,500
Lujan	10,300

From the following list it will be seen that the cattle on the inside camps have somewhat diminished since last year, but this is easily accounted for by the large increase on the outside camps. The number to day is as follows in the several partidos:—

Rodriguez ..	12,000	Conchas	9,500
Zarate	24,000	Pilar	15,800
Baradero	50,600	San Pedro ...	37,500
San Nicolas..	14,000	San Antonio..	35,000
Arrecifes....	57,500	Salto	70,200
Ramallo......	30,000	E. de la Cruz..	15,600
Giles	12,000	Carmen	16,500
Rojas	276,000	Pergamino ...	263,500
Junin........	167,000	Lincoln	793,500
9 de Julio	449,000	Chacabuco	86,500
Bragado	116,000	Chivilcoy	38,400
25 de Mayo....	325,000	Mercedes	29,600
Lujan	10,800		

Total 2,949,500 against 2,511,324, increase being in this year 438,166 animals.

To the above must be added the following: Navarro 17,820, Suipacha 12,600, Cañuelas 23,250, Lobos 27,300, Las Heras 6,200, Matanza 26,150, Merlo 7,200, Moron 4,300, Moreno 15,900, San Martin 3,600, San José de Flores 2,400, Guardia del Monte 31,130, Saladillo 77,200, Las Flores 89,500, Tapalqué 122,000, San Vicente 13,180, Ranchos 17,100, Chascomus 62,300, Magdalena 69,400, Castelli 72,900, Ensenada 11,200, Quilmes 12,000, Dolores 42,000, Patagones 93,600, Bahia Blanca 348,000, Tuyu 115,100, Ajó 96,620, Tordillo 39,500, Vecino 51,300, Pila 130,250, Maipu 63,800, Rauch 68,500, Bolivar 290,000, Alvear 115,300, Juarez 423,000, Necochea 160,200, Balcarce 151,500, Ayacucho y Arenales 163,000, Mar Chiquita 158,000, Loberia 186,500, Olavarria 436,650, Tandil 123,500, Azul 212,600, Tres Arroyos (including Suarez y Pringles 826,000, Brandzen 11,500, Almirante Brown 9,200, Lomas 7,400, Marcos Paz 6,100, Pueirredon 81,500, Puan, Guamini y Carhué 391,600, Sections between the ditch to the West 310,000, outside the ditch 278,000, Belgrano, San Isidro y San Fernando 6,500. Total of cattle, 8,163,860 head.

The removal of the Provincial Bank, the Mortgage Bank, and the Monte Piedad, to the new capital La Plata, is now but a mere question of day. The Provincial Government has applied to the Legislature and also notified the various board to make timely preparations for the change. As yet we cannot well say what shape this business will take but it appears to us that there is more form than reality in the proposed move, as the head office of the Bank even though removed to La Plata will not remove the volume of the Bank business, and except these Banks shut up their establishments here and moved out in toto to La Plata we cannot see what great market change the new move will create.

Mr. Barbour, estanciero Bahia Blanca, who has arrived out from England, was welcomed on 'Change also Mr. McCallum to whose kind attention we are indebted for London papers of 19th January. We also welcome to the Plate several English engineers who come we believe for the Great Southern Railway.

Mr. E. W. Murphy, Deputy in the Legislature, has been appointed Vice-President of the Banco Constructor of the La Plata. The support of such men as Mr. Murphy speaks volumes for this enterprise.

Mr. Arthur Cook, of the renowned firm of Lamport and Holt, has arrived out in the Leibnitz, and was welcomed.

Another flock of mestiza sheep bought to-day for the Loreto camps, the sheep were bought in Rojas 'al corte' at 35 %. We note more movement of farmers to the Venado Tuerto and Loreto camps than to any other district, and the reason is that those who settled up there a year ago have done so well and the camps are so good and cheap, that others are following, as the rents inside absorb all the earnings of the sheepfarmer.

The sale of jerked beef at 33 rls has been sufficiently explained to show the great push that is made to bear the beef market. Jerked beef is no doubt down, but not to the extent that speculators pretend.

About one hundred people attended Bullrich's land auction to-day nearly all National land men, owning from ten to one hundred leagues of land. There was little interest taken in the sale and only 20 leagues of the 28 offered were knocked down to bidders. Colonel Manuel Campos bought lot No. 6 at the rate of $90 m/c per hectare, say $225,000% per league; the town of General Acha is situated on this lot. Lot No. 19 was bought by Mr. Simons for $41 % per hectare. Mr. Sarmiento bought lot No. 3 at $36 % per hectare, and 1 and 2 were knocked down to Mr. Almandos at $35 % per hectare. These are splendid prices for lands so far out; in fact nobody expected to see lands in these sections sell so high in the present lull of the land business.

Respecting the discount of Treasury Bills we are authorised to state that at any of the banks they would be discounted at 8 per cent, and the Minister of Hacienda has money offered to him for much less. The Treasury meets all its engagements with the greatest punctuality, and holds large credits at its disposal in Europe, of which to the present it has made no use. Dr. Plaza, Minister of Hacienda, has the fullest confidence in the soundness of the market, and whatever pressure at present exists, springs from a temporary check of discounts by the banks. Exchange is rising; the volume of exports is very large and greater than in former years, and the country never at any previous time progressed as at present. All the great Public Works of the National Government are pushed ahead with the same push and energy as last year, and there is really no cause for the slightest alarm in the market, save the interested views of speculators to create that alarm.

The following table of coal shipments to the River Plate in Dec. 1883 will be found interesting:—

From Tyne to B. Aires 3,363 tons of coal.
" Riachuelo 611 tons of coal.
From Liverpool to B. Aires 2,035 tons.
" Ensenada 484 tons.
" Montevideo 1,083 tons
" Rosario 50 tons
From Cardiff to Campana 6,977 tons
" Fray Bentos 540 tons
" Riachuelo 541 tons
" Montevideo 10,484 tons
From Newport to B. Aires 3,265 tons
" Ensenada 780 tons
" Rosario 1,409 tons
From Swansea to B. Aires 817 tons
" Campana 616 tons
From Scotland to B. Aires 2,038 tons
Total, 18,495 tons for B. Aires.
Total, 616 tons for Campana
Total, 1,264 tons for Ensenada
Total, 540 tons for Fray Bentos.
Total, 1,152 tons for Riachuelo
Total, 11,567 tons for Montevideo.
Total, 1,459 tons for Rosario.
Total shipments, 35,093 tons of coal.

Mr. William F. Mulhall leaves in the morning for San Blas and Lambaré on the Rio Negro; he goes over land to Bahia Blanca, stopping for a few days at the far famed Curumalan, and will search for the Anchises umbrella on top of the mountain. Mr. Kincaid accompanies him.

We have news of the formation of another important colony in the South, but for the moment must hold up details; it is pleasant, however, to note the very remarkable growth of colonies in this Province.

The locomotive now runs out on the Transandine Railway a league beyond Chacabuco; the works of this line are going ahead faster than the materials supplied.

The steamer Wexford has her mutton cargo all on board and now takes in several thousand bales of hay, which the shipper expects will be sent on arrival in Liverpool to Egypt.

Mr. Walter R. Cassells, agent in this city of the Brush Electric Light Company of the U. States, has proposed to the Municipality a trial of this light, in accordance with the stipulations made in the tenders to light the city. Mr. Cassells proposes to erect at the corners of Victoria and Peru, of Rivadavia and Florida streets, two iron arches resting on iron pillars driven into the corner of the sidewalks, in order not to impede traffic in the street; in the centre of each arch a voltaic arc on the Brush system will be fixed, with sufficient power to illumine a half square in the four lateral directions of the streets running South, East, North and West. Mr. Cassells has also presented a tender to light the city by electricity on the same system for a twelvemonth, on the following terms:—

The Municipality to grant a site for erecting machines and the necessary apparatus, say in the kiosko of the Central Market, the most adequate spot for the purpose. On the great civil feastdays the Plaza Victoria to be illumined by a chandelier of four lights with a power of illumination of 20,000 candles, the Municipality to pay for the apparatus necessary to hang the lamps.

In case the Municipality could not cede the kiosko in the Central Market Mr. Cassels proposes to light 20 squares in the city with the arches used at the trial now requested; ten arches will be put up and the Municipality to pay 180 m/n for each arch. The further details of this important contract we will publish before long. Mr. Cassells, we think, proposes to light the entire city at more or less the present cost of the Gas Companies.

Mr. Renny, estanciero Frayle Muerto, was welcomed, he reports the lands up there much improved in value and the pasturages good property up there, worth 6,000 pats league.

Mr. Gordon who has arrived from Venado Tuerto, was welcomed he says the camps are good now after the fire; on Mr. Brett's lands there was no fire and a flock of sheep for that estancia has just arrived, the cattle and sheep up there and on the Loreto are doing splendid and the magnificent store just started in the town of Venado Tuerto by Mr. Straguimon is the talk of the whole country, the carts with the merchandize are arriving now.

The splendid donation to the city of Buenos Aires by the late Mr John Denby was much spoken of on 'Change. Many think that the amount, 80,000 pats, will be insufficient for the purpose, but as a very wealthy countryman remarked, others will perhaps follow Mr Denby's example and help the cause.

The greatest of all news in the market is that the Provincial Government is at last about to conclude a new railway contract with the American syndicate, Messrs. Honoré and Bowen, for the construction of 1,200 kilometres new lines. Everyone on 'Change praises Governor Rocha for this splendid march ahead for the Province. The construction of this railway is a new departure for Buenos Aires, and will put new life into everything. We hope to-morrow to be able to announce the final conclusion of this great business.

The wooden houses in La Plata are going up as fast as if we were in Chicago; next month, the Governor says, everyone connected with the administration must go live out there, and as for the Provincial and Hypothecary Banks, it appears there is no longer any doubt that they will be both moved out there, and only agencies kept here: Directors, chairman, clerks, all have to reside in La Plata, or resign. At least so a Provincial Senator stated to-day, and people who want exchange or want discounts must make a trip out to La Plata, as at the agency here nothing administrative will be done.

The earthworks of the Pergamino Railway are now pushing out to Junin, and those of the Transandine Railway are also going-ahead fast; soon we shall have two Railways to Junin.

We congratulate our friends in Lincoln on the turn things have taken out there; Col. Laterre, formerly President of B. Oriental, has given up politics and Government House, and taken to the plough, the cows and the sheep; a veritable River Plate Cincinnatus. Col. Laterre's estancia is well-stocked and will now be managed by the Colonel in person.

The article in this morning's *Tribuna Nacional* was the great topic of conversation on 'Change. The paper in question is the National Government organ, and has remarks on such matters as public loans, &c., carry additional weight, the views expressed being attributed to the Government House and to the Minister. Our colleague most properly says that the state of affairs in Europe in general, and in London in particular, is not such as to justify the Minister of Hacienda to attempt any Argentine loan at present. Views precisely our own, and which we expressed fully a fortnight ago, and which led to much bitter and nonsensical remarks from some of our colleagues, Dr. Plaza shews his good judgment by refraining from making any attempt to launch his loans, as the situation of the London market has in nothing improved, since we first wrote on this subject. The Bank of England rate, although not high, has advanced, it is now 3½, and this time last year it was 5, but there is no longer that plethora of money in the London market, which we noted last year, when short loans on stocks were done at 1 o/o per annum, and some papers stated that money was so superabundant, it was unlendable. New Zealand and Australia took up much of this superabundant money, and now France is in the market for a great loan of one milliard of francs, which will affect all the exchanges in Europe. Moreover there is a new stir put into the markets by the shocking Soudan muddle, troops are being despatched. At all the English arsenals they are working over time, troops are to be brought from India, and the finale of the whole business, it is thought, will be the fall of the liberal Government and the entry of the tories. These facts we announced, and our views on these Argentine loan questions have now been fully corroborated by the National Government organ, the *Tribuna Nacional*. In the meantime the gigantic works of the Government have to be carried on, and the Minister deserves every praise for not allowing them for one moment to be stopped, the credit of the country was never better, the Custom House receipts are magnificent, and probably what the Finance Minister will do, in the matter of the thirty million loan, is to obtain from some of the great London banking firms whatever advances the Government may require to carry on its works until the loan in question is finally launched, a business not difficult to arrange, owing to the splendid credit of the Republic in Europe.

We have recently called attention in this column to the steady rise in the price of Entre Rios estancia lands. Some of our countrymen have bought lately at advanced prices several leagues of land North of Concordia, but the sale we report now brings the value of the Entre Riano lands on a parity with that of Buenos Aires lands. Mr. McDougall has sold to Mr. Henry Darbyshire half a league of prime camp in the Department of Uruguay for 20,000 pats, which brings the price of those lands up to one million paper dollars per league. Can such things be? A million dollars % for a league of land in Entre Rios seems such an extravagant price that in publishing the sale we feel bound to give the names of buyers and sellers, so that there can be no mistake in the business. Of course, the land in question is the very best, and perhaps adjoining the land of the purchaser, but this does not explain the payment of so high a price for land in a province where but two years ago plenty of good land close to the line of the Eastern Argentine Railway could be bought for 4 and 5,000 pats. per league. Good estancia land whether in Entre Rios, Sta. Fé, or B. Aires must not be considered dear at 20,000 pats. a league, since what with new railways and diligences all these lands are now being brought within easy communication of B. Aires. To-day eight leagues of National land in the 5th Section, that is to say lying between the Colorado and Rio Negro, was bought by an estanciero in Lincoln for 100,000 currency per league, and we suppose the purchaser intends to sell his land at Lincoln, which command a good price, and move with his cows and sheep to his new land which he has bought for sheep. Whatever may be the opinion on the land business we can safely assert that the man who has the money to pay for his land and stock same is sure to come out right, he can laugh at the money market, brokers, bankers, and the rest. In the land business all depends on stocking and settling, and thus converting open camps into good veritable property. Cattle do better on cheap than on dear lands, and every fresh league of camp stocked with cattle is a gain for the country. Entre Riano proprietors can see now how with peace and good seasons their lands advance in value.

Business was very brisk at the Riachuelo yesterday, and favoured by the high tide five ocean steamers entered. The arrivals were: Toro from Bahia Blanca with 12 passengers and a fair produce cargo; Taraguy from Montevideo with a cargo for Asuncion; Cisne from Asuncion with a produce cargo of yerba and tobacco and some passengers; American barque Protus, consigned to Messrs. J. Bell & Sons; English barque Oneata and American patacho Aya Mane, both consigned to Drysdale & Co; English barque Maggie Dart, consigned to Shaw Bros.; Engl. barque Albuera, consigned to J. Bell & Sons, and 22 coasting vessels from river ports with produce and general cargoes. The departures were:—Italian barque Sole, and 18 craft for river ports with general cargoes. The steamer Taraguy sails to-day for Asuncion and ports. The Toro was unable to find room at the moles to discharge yesterday.

The diligence running between La Gama and Bahia Blanca will very shortly be changed from that route to the new line from Bahia Blanca to Patagones, stopping at the Colorado and General Winter's estancia, Dos Pozos, which will be a great convenience for passengers.

Guamini lands are again in great favour owing to the new railway which the Provincial Government has contracted with the American syndicate to construct. Several fine camps that were offering last week cheap in that district, have now been withdrawn from the brokers, the owners preferring to hold their land for the present.

H.E. the Minister of War granted the escort to the English expedition starting from the Rio Negro for the Southern Andes. We shall watch with much interest the progress of this expedition.

Some idea of the great movement going on in the South can be gathered from the fact that at the fonda at La Gama, on last Monday night, 150 persons stopped, waiting to start next morning on horses and in coaches for the estancias.

Mr. Walker, manager of Messrs. Runciman and Gilmour's estancia, Venado Tuerto, was welcomed on 'Change. He reports everything doing well up there, and he thinks of putting one of Younger's windmills and pumps on the land.

For the last week we have been calling attention to the very great changes that must take place in this market, if the Government proposal to remove the Provincial and Mortgage Banks to La Plata be carried out. Most of the brokers laughed at the idea and said that a branch would be opened in the new Capital, and the Banks and their Directors remain here; but such are not the views of the Government or of the Legislature, as we learn from one of the Senators, and the proposal of Mr. Director Hueyo yesterday has startled the Bolsa to the fact that next May there will be no Provincial Bank whatever in town, and only an agency, but all the Bank business will be transacted in La Plata, where the Directors will reside. Mr. Hueyo's project covers nothing so far, and we must wait the vote of the Senate, which, we hear, will be given to-day, nevertheless, that merchants can see how the wind blows we give Mr. Hueyo's project, which runs as follows:—

1st—All applications for discount, private deposits (depositos particulares), judicial deposits, shall be carried on at the Head Office in La Plata.

2nd—All parties applying for discounts not being shopkeepers, mechanics, or merchants must fix their residence at La Plata.

3rd—The establishment in B. Aires will only attend to exclusively commercial operations.

The foregoing project is that of one of the present Board of Directors of the Bank, but falls far short of the real views of the Government and the Legislature. The Bank is the life and soul of the new Capital, and the Directors will reside there. In the agency here, as in Mercedes or Chivilcoy, there will be a local Board, although we hear some of the Senators are opposed to any local Board, still it is probable that there will be a Board of three, but the whole management of the Bank will be in La Plata and not in this city, and the same with regard to the Mortgage Bank, for Governor Rocha is of opinion that the Banks will make the Capital more than the Government House, the Courts, or the Legislature.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th January, at the estancia del Paraiso, Entre Rios, the wife of Robert Cowell of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Chivilcoy, the wife of Mr Michael Kearney of a son.

On the 6th inst. at Arroyo Grande, Entre Rios, the wife of John C. Sinclair of a son.

February 13th, at 755 Calle Moreno, the wife of Mr. Rymer O. Watson of a Son.

At the quinta Flowes, Belgrano, on the 8th inst, the wife of John P. White, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst, at Rosario de Santa Fe, the wife of Robert A. Thurburn, of a son.

On 21st inst., at San Isidro, Mrs. Edward Norton, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 7th Feb., John Duffy, of Bragado, to Anne Reilly, of Azul, Estancia Fortin Piniedo.

On Feb. 17th, Mr Peter Jennings, of Pavon, to Miss Mary Dillon, of this city, in the Parish Church of Flores.

DEATHS

On Feb. 3rd, at San Andres de Giles, Mary Maguire, youngest daughter of Thomas Maguire, aged 23 years—R.I.P.

On February 8th, at Rosario, of fever, the Rev. Francis Neville Lett, youngest son of the Rev. Canon Charles Lett, A.M, of Belfast, aged 42 years.

On the 11th inst., at Chivilcoy, Mary Anne the beloved wife of Mr Michael Kearney R.I.P.

On the 16th inst., at Caballito, Russel James, youngest son of John Henry and Elisa S. Kidd: Aged 1 year.

On the 13th inst., at Chivilcoy, Michael, infant son of Mr. Michael Kearney.

On February 17th, at Banfield, [illegible] Pollard, late of Croydon [illegible] James [illegible] Surrey, England, regretted by all who knew her.

Home papers please copy.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO and ROSARIO

Authorised Capital........ £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital........ 1,500,000 "
Reserve Fund........... 185,000 "

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, etc., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, or fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp	Alessandria
Amsterdam	Ancona
Berlin	Bologna
Bremen	Como
Cologne	Florence
Hamburg	Genoa
Metz	Leghorn
Mulhouse	Lucca
Strasbourg	Milan
Bayonne	Messina
Bordeaux	Naples
Brest	Padua
Chambery	Palermo
Dijon	Parma
Havre	Roma
Lille	Spezia
Lyons	Turin
Marseilles	Venice
Nantes	Verona
Nice	And on many other towns in Italy
Oloron	Barcelona
Pau	Bilbao
Paris	Cadiz
Rouen	Cartagena
Tarbes	Corunna
Toulon	Caldas de Reyes
Toulouse	Corcubion
And on many other towns in France	Ferrol
Bale	Granada
Berne	Madrid
Geneva	Malaga
Lucerne	Mallorca
Neuchatel	Menorca
Vevey	Padron
Zurich	Pamplona
And on other towns in Switzerland	Pontevedra
Lisbon	San Sebastian
Oporto	Santander
Las Palmas (Canary Islands,)	Sevilla
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Santiago
Baltimore	Valencia
Boston	Valladolid
New York	Villagarcia
Philadelphia	Vigo
Pernambuco	Zaragoza
Rio Janeiro	And on many other towns in Spain
Santos	Santiago de Chile
	Valparaiso
	South Africa
	Australia
	Rosario
	Montevideo.

JOHN TODD
Manager

London & R. Plate Bank

(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)
The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:
ALLOWED
MONEDA NACIONAL ORO
A count current.......... 3 o/o.
30 days notice.......... 3½ o/o.
90 days fixed.......... 5 o/o.
CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current.......... } 9 p. cent
Buenos Ayres, November 8, 1883.
JOHN TODD
Manager

The English Bank of the River Plate.

LIMTD.
BUENOS AIRES
73—Calle RECONQUISTA—73
ROSARIO
Corner of Calles
PUERTO AND CORDOBA
Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed do 1,000,000

DIRECTORS
H. Brockett Esq., Chairman of the Central Arg. Railway.
C. A. Cater Esq.
Hon. S. C. Glyn, M.P.
Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.
M. H. Moses, Esq.
William Rodger, Esq. Junior, Sres Juan Best y Hnos.
Arthur E. Smithers, Esq. Managing Director.

BANKERS IN LONDON
Messrs Glyn Mills Currie & Co.

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for Fixed period.
Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or collected.
Advances made, upon Approved Securities.
Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.
Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—
London and the principal towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
Paris
Bordeaux
Marseilles
Antwerp
Genoa, and other places in Italy
Spain
Switzerland
The United States
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil
Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at,
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.
Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.
ALLOWED
Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call.. 3 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice.... 4 do
Do for 60 days fixed........ } 5½ do
Do for 90 days fixed........ }
CHARGED
Overdrafts in Current Account 9 o/o p. ann.
Discount according to arrangement.
T. H. JONES.
Manager.
B. Aires, 8th November, 1883

Bank of Ireland

DUBLIN
Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.
EDWARD CASEY
80—Reconquista—80

Ferro Carril del Sud

Aviso á los accionistas de las prolongaciones a Bahia Blanca Tandil y Juarez.
(SEGUNDA EMISION.)
Se les avisa que, por resolucion del Directorio en Londres, deberan entregar por la primera cuota de sus acciones suscritas la suma de cuatro libras esterlinas o sean veinte pesos con diez y seis centavos moneda nacional oro por cada accion en el Banco de Londres y Rio de la Plata, el dia 28 de Febrero de 1884, y el Banco dará un recibo correspondiente al pago que hacen.
B. Aires, 11 de Febrero 1884.
GUILLERMO H. MOORES
Presidente de la Comision Directiva
103 f11 24

Estancia Lands.

Several lots of good quality with wood and water, to be rented on very favorable terms for tenants.
Apply to S. K. Jordan, Cangallo 55.
300 d31 m31

REMATES

POR
ADOLFO
BULLRICH & CIA.

De 4000 a 4500
Cabezas Vacunas
Con buena novillada
Toros y crias Mestizas
En el Rincon de Ajo
Pertenecientes á los Sres.
Musgrave, O'Grady & Cia.
Campo del Sr. D. Exequiel Real de Azua
En nuestra casa
78—ALSINA—78
El Jueves 28 del corriente
A las 2 de la tarde
Remataremos a la mas alto postura y dinero de contado, por orden terminante y tener que desalojar el campo.
4000 a 4500 cabezas ganado vacuno en magnifico estado y de poder sacar de 700 a 800 animales para los corrales.
La hacienda tiene buena novillada y toros mestizos, siendo las crias de consiguiente mestizas.
El remate podra efectuarse en lotes de 1000 cabezas, con opcion a mas o al todo, estando la hacienda en condiciones de marchar a cualquier punto de la Provincia.
Los animales deberan sacarse a los 10 dias despues de efectuada la venta, por tener que entregarse el campo antes del 12 de Marzo.
La galera sale para Ajo, los dias 5, 10, 15, 20 y 25 del mes, así que los interesados tienen sobrado tiempo para verla.
En caso de haber compradores, podemos vender particularmente ocurriendo a nuestra casa Alsina 78.
79 f8 28

POR LOS MISMOS
De un magnifico
CAMPO
1 3/4 leguas cuadradas
Con un Arroyo de aguada permanente que cruza en medio el campo
Poblaciones, corrales, alfalfares, puestos, quinta etc.
Partido de la Loberia
Base pesos 200,000 m/c la legua
En nuestra casa
78—ALSINA—78
El Martes 4 de Marzo 1884
A las 2 de la tarde
Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado por orden de los herederos, todos mayores de edad y division de condominio.
El establecimiento de campo arriba mencionado, ubicado en el Partido de la Loberia, compuesta an area de 1¾ leguas cuadradas.
La poblacion principal se compone de 8 hermosas piezas de material, techos y columnas de fierro y cielos rasos de tabla, una gran quinta alambrada que va hasta el arroyo de Quilacinta que es de aguada permanente y cruza el campo, corrales, dos tablones de alfalfa, buen monte y todo lo necesario para un establecimiento montado.
PUESTOS—Un puesto en el deslinde del campo con 4 piezas, pared francesa y techos de paja, otro puesto de 3 piezas techo de fierro con una lindisima quinta recien formada y alambrada; al mas 2 ó 3 puestos mas.
El campo no tiene ningun contrato de arrendamiento, de manera que el comprador puede disponer inmediatamente de el, ya sea ocupandolo o arrendandolo facilmente a razon de 5,000 $ legua.
Dentro del limite del campo existe un sobrante de un millon dos cientos metros cuadrados que se puede comprar a razon de ciento cuenta mil pesos legua mas o menos.
Este campo linda con la estancia del Sr. D. Wenceslao Posse (antes de la testamentaria de Alfredo y Ercilio Barbosa)
Las personas que deseen inspeccionar el campo, pueden dirijirse a la estancia "La Provincia", de Suarez Martinez, allí mismo ó al Sr. D. Isidro Caceres.
La galera de la agencia calle Moreno 243, sale de Ayacucho los dias 2, 10, 18, y 26 del mes; así tienen tiempo sobrado para ver el Establecimiento.
Por planos y pormenores, ocurran a nuestra casa, Alsina 78.
98 f10 m4

POR LOS MISMOS
¡Ojo Sres. Estancieros!
2,500 CABEZAS
Ganado vacuno mestizo
Hacienda Especial
2,800 Ovejas Lincoln
De primera calidad
Por liquidacion de Sociedad
En las haciendas del establecimiento
LA CHOZA
CHIVILCOY
Del Señor Don Enrique Biaus
A 4 *leguas del pueblo*
El Domingo 16 de Marze
A las 2 de la tarde
En el mismo Establecimiento
Y despues de un almuerzo campestre
Venderemos a la mas alta postura y al contado, por liquidacion de Sociedad entre los Señores Enrique Biaus, Julio Sanchez y Julio Dubourg, las haciendas del establecimiento La Choza, en el pueblo de Chivilcoy, para arrendar el campo para chacras.
La hacienda vacuna es especial, siendo su base 1400 cabezas mestizas, compradas a eleccion del establecimiento. La Vaca del Señor Don Carlos Casares, y esta toda servida por toros puros que estaran a la vista y que se venderan separadamente; lo mismo que 12 bueyes mansos y gordos.
La venta se hara en uno, dos o tres lotes de 800 cabezas mas o menos, debiendo hacerse los cortes por el comprador y el vendedor en el orden en que hayan comprado en el remate.
La hacienda lanar, 2,809 ovejas Lincoln mas o menos, esta en dos majadas y es de primera calidad; se vendera una majada con accion a la otra.
Por mas informes a nuestra casa, Alsina 68, donde puede ocurrir los interesados por cartas para inspeccionar la hacienda.
NOTA—El dia del remate habra carruajes en la estacion de Chivilcoy a la llegada del tren, para conducir a los interesados hasta la Estancia.
o 223 f22 m16

REMATE
POR
Agustin M. Justo
En Chascomus
El Miercoles 27 de Febrero
A las 11 de la mañana
De 1000 ovejas al corte Mestiza Rambouillet
En la Estancia Del Medio, campo de Twhaites, Cuartel 11, puesto ocupado por D. Guillermo Longstaff. El dia y hora citados venderé al mejor precio una majada compuesta de un mil cabezas mas o menos, mestizas Rambouillet de primera clase con su correspondiente dotacion de padres. Esta hacienda esta en buen estado de gordura y sin corderos ni animales viejos por haberse muerto el invierno todo lo que la pone en condiciones perfectas para arrearla a cualquier punto de la provincia.
El remate se efectuara en el mismo puesto donde se encuentra la hacienda.
Por mas datos al rematador en Chascomus.
219 f22 27

Cattle for Sale
Splendid lot of animals, 2000 mestizos and 4000 criollos de buen tipo, (rodeo pasto fuerte) in district of Melincue, 10 leagues from Venado Tuerto. Apply to Aussat and Fary, Calle Puerto 127, Rosario.
290 j29 f29

Ojo Agricultores y Ganaderos,
En el Partido del Pergamino a dos y media leguas del pueblo y media de la Estacion Acevedo del Ferro Carril a San Nicolas, se arrienda un establecimiento de campo con un area de 200 a 400 cuadras, pastos tierno y saliture,
Para tratar en el Pergamino, Calle de la Merced 77.
213 f21 m16

TENIERS. Ha determinado su descarga en los Depositos de la Aduana Nueva. Febrero 20 de 1884.
205 f20 23

RAFFLE of six Oil paintings of great artistic merit. The public is hereby noticed that the raffle will take place on the 25th inst without fail. The few numbers which still remain are on sale at Burgos's, corner of Florida and Cangallo, where the pictures can also be seen. Note—Any person who has not paid the value of the ticket before the 25th the numbers will be cancelled should their tickets win prizes.
216 f21 24

Celebrated Black Leads
JOHN JOHNSON & Co.
LIVERPOOL.
Agent for the River Plate
A. PISANI
263—CANGALLO—267.
62 d6 xp

McDougall's Sheep Dip
WITHOUT RIVAL
Sole Agent for the River Plate
A. PISANI
263 y 267 Cangallo
Stock on hand.

New Millinery
260—Calle Cangallo—260
Opposite the Gran HOTEL DE ROMA
Dresses and bonnets for ladies and children made according to last fashion at shortest notice.
Orders from town and camp quickly and punctually executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
260—CANGALLO—260

FOR SALE
National and Provincial Lands, Houses, Chacras, Quintas and building lots in all parts of the Republic.
"La Plata" Lots in all directions from $3,000 to 30,000.
The Phœnix
47—SAN MARTIN—47
Alongside of the Provincial Bank.
288 j29 f28

NOTICE
If Philip Kelly will communicate with George Moore, La Esperanza, Bahia Blanca, he will hear of something to his advantages.
151 f16 24

FOR SALE
In Rojas 800 or 900 fine Mestiza Sheep. For particulars apply to Nicholes Murphy, Rojas, or John J. Murphy, Buenos Aires.
153 f16 23

Horse for Sale
A handsome horse to be sold, black, trained to single and double harness and riding. Apply Victoria 1532.
168 f18 29

QUINTA EN FLORES
Se alquila o se vende.
Se alquila o se vende una Quinta en Flores por ausentarse su propietario para Europa, está situada en la Calle Real, contigua al Templo Ingles.
El edificio se compone principal, 6 dormitorios, salon, comedor, cuarto de baño, sotano, despensa y entrepiso. 2° edificio, 6 piezas cocina, carbonera, cochera, caballeriza, cuarto para lavar, cuarto de herramientas, gran deposito agua, y una quinta de 26 vs. de frente por 210 de fondo.
La casa está hecha a todo costo y es una de las mas higienicas de Flores.
Para tratar Calle Victoria 316.
140 f15 m4

Camp in Carhue
to rent at ten leagues more or less from Pigue station, (Southern Railway to Bahia Blanca) splendid for sheep or cattle, in lots of one or more leagues, surrounded by important estancias. For more information apply to Rivadavia 172.
184 f19 m2

SE ALQUILAN
Piezas en los dos grandes edificios Calle Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.

Land to be Rented
Three Leagues of Superior Land in the Sauce Grande district, can be obtained on favourable terms, on application to
JAMES T. RAMSAY,
168 f18 24 Calle Reconquista 89

TO LET the spacious and elegant property Calle Caridad 69, between Victoria and Potosi.
174 f18 26

Camp Residence
To Let. At Lomas de Zamora a big and handsome house to be let for one year or any other fixed term. It is in the most central and picturesque part of the town, Calle Sofreda 10, one square from the Railway Station. It has 14 rooms, large corridors, coach-house, stable, aljibe, well with pump, garden and quinta. There is also a strong four-wheeled American coach, suitable for camp use, to be sold. For further particulars apply at the above address.
203 f20 23

Furnished Rooms.
To be let Furnished Rooms at 133 Calle 25 de Mayo upstairs, with a bedroom and drawing room with windows to the 25 de Mayo and same with windows to the Paseo de Julio. Board given if required. The house being a family one, the greatest quietness is guaranteed
58 o6 xp

RENT 850 $%. To be sold cheap, the property Calle Parana 701, with fine front to the splendid Plaza 6 de Junio. Apply Calle Industria 582, Barracas al Norte.
164 f16 26

TO LET in a central position a well-furnished sala and two bedrooms to one or two gentlemen, in Calle Rivadavia 128, upstairs.
152 f16 xp

TO LET in Calle Victoria 721, a Furnished Drawingroom and Bedrooms, for single gentleman or a married couple, with or without board. Tramways at the door.
214 f21 m12

A la distinguida poblacion Inglesa residente en esta Capital.
Un Argentino, educado en los celebres colegios de Inglaterra durante 14 años, se ofrece para enseñarles el idioma Castellano en breve tiempo. Las mensualidades son comodas, tambien acepta traducciones.
554—Piedras—554
183 f19 m10

CHEMIST ASSISTANT wanted at E. E. Cranwell, 95 Calle Victoria.
176 f18 29

TRESCIENTAS COSTURERAS—En la fabrica a vapor de bolsas
"LA MEJOR"
Calle Piedad 1151 y 1153, frente al Mercado Rivadavia, se necesita trescientas costureras. Febrero 13 de 1884.
124 f13 m13

WANTS a situation in an English family a respectable middle-aged woman. Would mind children, one or two, and keep their cloths in repair, and also assist in doing the housework. Can be recommended. No objection to the camp. Address M. G. at the Office of the Standard or 73 Temple.
158 f19 28

WANTED for a business in this city a Clerk, must write a good hand and have some knowledge of book-keeping and Spanish language; reference required. Address D. E. P. O. box 42.
185 f19 [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPER—Wanted a good book-keeper, respectable person and good references. Shall be preferred he who knows the Italian and French language, and who had been before occupied in a house of importation and exportation. Defensa Street 84
f20 23

WANTED a situation as Housemaid or Waitress by a respectable young girl; good recommendations. Apply 1400 Rivadavia.
203 f20 23

A Resident English Teacher required. Apply Colegio Literario, 249 Bolivar.
216 f20 26